



Daily Report

East Asia

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Wednesday
6 July 1988

Daily Report

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Further Reportage on ASEAN Meeting in Bangkok

Statement Issued on Jakarta Talks

BK0407024088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will today preside over the opening of a two-day ASEAN foreign ministers meeting that is expected to focus on the Kampuchean conflict, Indochinese refugees and a proposed multilateral aid package for the Philippines.

The highlight of the meeting, and the ministers' subsequent talks on July 7-9 with representatives of ASEAN's dialogue partners, will be the Kampuchean problem, with special attention given to informal talks between the Khmers and Vietnamese scheduled for July 25 in Jakarta.

The ASEAN foreign ministers, who met yesterday evening for a preliminary get-together lasting two hours, have issued a four-point statement on the Jakarta peace talks.

The ministers said:

"The ASEAN foreign ministers are encouraged by recent positive developments in the search for a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem, which is now in its tenth year.

"In this connection, the ASEAN foreign ministers express ASEAN's full support for the Jakarta informal meeting which has as its objective the bringing together of the parties concerned to try to resolve the Kampuchean problem.

"Therefore, ASEAN welcomes the willingness expressed by Vietnam and all Kampuchean factions to participate in the said meeting.

"Their participation is deemed essential to the success of the meeting in achieving a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

"The ASEAN foreign ministers wish to impress upon the parties concerned the necessity for them to engage in substantive discussions on the key elements of a political solution aimed at resolving the Kampuchean problem.

"The ASEAN foreign ministers emphasise the importance of the upcoming Jakarta informal meeting as a focal point in the search for a long-awaited political settlement on the Kampuchean problem."

The officials are likely to review several peace plans that have surfaced recently, including proposals from China, the United Nations and the resistance coalition.

An ASEAN working paper on a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem has also been drafted.

Although Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanarat denied it had the approval of the ASEAN foreign ministers, he said it was "an exercise by those interested (the ASEAN ministers) in a just solution."

Mr Sarot said last night United Nations representative Rafeudin Aamed met with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the current ASEAN Standing Committee chairman, to hand over a copy of the UN working paper on Kampuchea.

The plan has already been rejected by the Heng Samrin regime.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi distributed copies of the plan during yesterday's informal meeting with his counterparts.

Asked if there had been any response from the parties invited to the Jakarta meeting, Mr Sarot said Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas mentioned that invitations had been sent but did not say anything about replies.

However, Mr Sarot noted that so far not one of the four Khmer factions or the Vietnamese have indicated they would be absent from the meeting.

Singapore Minister on SRV Withdrawal

BK0507040888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 88 p 7

["Excerpts" of speech by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Phanabalan at the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] Six months ago, our Heads of Government met in Manila to examine the regional situation. They made important decisions which will improve the stability and growth of our countries and give our peoples a better life. The Manila Summit was a vivid example of ASEAN solidarity. It disproved the doomsayers who predicted that ASEAN would not hold together under stress. There can be no doubt now that we are resolved and committed to greater national and regional resilience through regional cooperation.

For 10 of the last 21 years, the subject of Kampuchea has been a major preoccupation in ASEAN forums. As an organisation we have sustained, refined and successfully carried out a collective diplomatic strategy to mobilise international support and prevent the Vietnamese from imposing their will on Kampuchians.

Patience is being rewarded. The Kampuchean situation is now entering a more fluid phase. The Soviet Union and China seem to have shifted their positions. There are also some signs of a more pragmatic approach by Vietnamese. Vietnam has acknowledged that the war in Kampuchea is a drain on its economy and is an obstacle to economic reform in Vietnam.

Vietnam has announced that it intends to withdraw 50,000 troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year. It could be a welcome sign of realism, if there is a real reduction of Vietnamese troops. This could be a first step towards a political settlement.

But Hanoi's intentions are still unclear. Statements by Vietnam that its remaining troops in Kampuchea will be placed under the command of the Heng Samrin regime raise serious doubts on Vietnam's claims that it wants a political solution. Hanoi must realise that the world will not be so easily deceived and that it is not in its own best interests to take such an approach.

If Vietnamese withdrawal is to be meaningful, it must be accompanied by a serious consideration of the political arrangements in Kampuchea that will follow the withdrawal. The interests of all parties to the conflict must be taken into account for the arrangements to have any success.

An important meeting of all Kampuchean groups and Vietnam in Jakarta is being planned. This will be a significant step in the search for a political solution. The Vietnamese have said that they will be represented at the Jakarta Meeting at the Foreign Minister level. This is an encouraging sign. The meeting is the fruit of many patient years of hard work by Indonesia as ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam. My friend, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his able successor Ali Alatas deserve our warmest gratitude.

The meeting in Jakarta will be a litmus test of Vietnam's true motives and sincerity. We should know whether Hanoi wants to seriously address the question of a negotiated political compromise, or whether it is part of its bag of tricks to distract and occupy world attention, while the Vietnamese continue to pursue the objective of absorbing Kampuchea. Vietnam should therefore consider seriously how it intends to conduct itself at the Jakarta meeting. There is no reason why Vietnam should not take its place as a welcome and responsible member of our region, and be engaged in mutually beneficial relations with the other countries of Southeast Asia. But it must first allow Kampuchea to take its place as an independent sovereign nation. Vietnam must recognise that it cannot purchase its security at the expense of Kampuchea's sovereignty. The only long-term guarantee of Vietnam's own security is its integration into a community of independent Southeast Asian nations.

Over the last 10 years, ASEAN has made several proposals for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Prince Sihanouk has also made important and realistic proposals. We urge Hanoi to consider all these proposals carefully. We also urge all the Kampuchean groups to give these proposals serious consideration. It is important for all Kampucheans and Vietnam to seize the opportunity to start negotiations for a lasting solution of the Kampuchean problem.

ASEAN too must face up to these developments. We must begin to move from the diplomacy of mobilisation to the diplomacy of negotiation. We must not deviate from fundamentals. We must remain alert. But we must make clear to Hanoi and the international community that if that opportunity presented by the Jakarta meeting is lost, it will not be for want of effort on our part.

The experience of the last 21 years has affirmed the wisdom of our predecessors in deciding to form ASEAN. The political and economic resilience of each individual member is vital to the security and stability of the region as a whole. We must stand together. If we do not help ourselves and each other, there is no reason for anyone else to help any of us.

We welcomed the peaceful transition in the Philippines two years ago and have watched with sincere admiration as President Aquino skilfully and surely set about the difficult task of rebuilding political institutions. Her success is vital to us all as individual countries, as an organisation, and for the region as a whole.

It is the duty of this AMM [ASEAN ministers meeting] to tell the international community that, as the Philippines' closest neighbours, the ASEAN countries will not stand aloof from international efforts to bring about an economic recovery in the Philippines. Our means and capabilities may be limited. But our commitment to the well-being of a neighbour and close friend is not.

Indonesian Minister Gives Speech

BK0507035688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 88 p 7

[“Excerpts” of speech by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas at the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] This year's meeting provides us with a first opportunity to review ASEAN's policies and programmes in the wake of the historic Third Summit meeting held in Manila last year. At that meeting we reached full agreement on a number of concrete measures and initiatives, particularly in regard to intensified intra-ASEAN economic, functional and political cooperation. There can be no doubt that these important decisions, taken at the highest level, will open up new dimensions and provide fresh impetus towards the further consolidation of ASEAN as a viable regional mechanism and a significant force for peace, stability and common prosperity in Southeast Asia and beyond.

At the same time, we are also aware that in order to transform agreed objectives and acknowledged potential into tangible reality, much remains to be done in the way of consistent follow-up action.

In the areas of economic cooperation, we shall have to translate agreed commitments into practical policies, inter alia, as regards the gradual elimination of barriers to

intra-ASEAN trade and investments, the intensification of private sector participation and the expansion of opportunities for our non-ASEAN partners to share in our industrial joint ventures.

On functional cooperation, we should seek to ensure the wider involvement and increased participation by the women and youth as well as the Non-Governmental organisations of ASEAN, thus complementing the commendable advances already made in such fields as science and technology, social welfare, health and drug abuse prevention.

In the political sphere, we may draw some encouragement from the changing international climate which, despite continuing uncertainties and unresolved regional conflicts, shows signs of a relaxation of tensions.

Indonesia believes that ASEAN should be alert and sensitive to these developments. ASEAN should not fail in seizing this momentum for change to forge ahead in its efforts to resolve the actual and potential conflict-situations within its own region and, hence, to move purposefully towards the realisations of ZOPFAN. [Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality]

In this context, Indonesia considers the early establishment of a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ), as a component of the concept of ZOPFAN, to be of crucial import. It would not only constitute a major step forward in the phased realisation of ZOPFAN but also a significant contribution on the part of ASEAN to the process of nuclear arms limitation and non-proliferation.

Although still constituting the one, major obstacle in the path towards greater peace and stability in our region, the Kampuchean problem is also seen to have evolved since we met in Singapore last year. This perception of some movement towards a solution of the issue, within the larger context of change in the international environment, presents us with opportunities as well as new challenges.

By April of this year, it became evident that the sense of drift that had set into the process of initiating negotiations towards a solution, if prolonged, would not serve the interest of any side and would only complicate matters further. It was at this juncture that we proposed the resuscitation of the Ho Chi Minh City Understanding, as the only viable and acceptable framework to get a comprehensive dialogue started again.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to my distinguished ASEAN colleagues for their immediate concurrence and support to this idea. Based on their positive responses to our invitations and with ASEAN's continuous encouragement and support, we hope to be able to convene the meeting during the last week of July this year.

A related problem which the ASEAN countries have had to face for the past 12 years is that of the unending influx of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons seeking temporary asylum within our borders, pending resettlement in third countries. This exodus shows no signs of abating.

An effective solution to the problem requires the full cooperation of the countries from which these refugees have originated. We should therefore call with renewed urgency on Vietnam and Laos to discourage the outflow at its source and to accept the voluntary repatriation of those who wish to return. We should also urge the countries of final destination to remain fully committed to the resettlement programme of Indo-chinese refugees and to expedite the process by easing the restrictive resettlement criteria and thus preventing the accumulation of residual refugee communities in the region.

Being part of the wider Pacific region, it is only natural for ASEAN to give increased attention to the trends and developments of this part of the world and to assess their long-range prospects and implications...ASEAN countries are very much aware that five out of their six dialogue partners are Pacific countries...In view of all this, we should continue to develop our appropriate role in the Pacific in the years to come.

Malaysian Minister Comments on Trade

BK0507042088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 88 p 7

["Excerpts" of speech by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar at the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] The ASEAN economies will continue to face tremendous pressures if the global economy does not recover quickly. We believe, one of the ways by which recovery is possible is through progress in the negotiations of the Uruguay Round. We must work together in this effort to ensure an early result by the mid-term review. Any differences would impede progress in the negotiations.

Fair trade practices are vital to our economic and social progress. Our economic growth, like other developing and industrialising economies, is dependent upon better market access for our commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured products. The industrialised countries must provide greater market access through the lowering, if not complete elimination, of tariff and non-tariff barriers and all unfair trade practices.

We are also concerned that major economic powers are being more inward-looking in their efforts to restore their domestic economy through protectionist measures. These have stunted the growth, diversification programmes and expansion of ASEAN's exports.

It is pertinent and timely that both the developed industrialised countries and the developing countries seriously cooperate and jointly address the international economic issues in order that we would have a balanced and an equitable distribution of wealth vital to our survival.

ASEAN should not just be calling for the understanding and cooperation of the international community in securing an improved global economic climate. I believe it is timely for us to devise a mechanism within ASEAN to tackle common economic problems. Such a mechanism can come about if all of us could act in concert rather than individually. If we can act jointly on other pressing issues confronting ASEAN I am confident we could do likewise in this area for the overall good of our peoples.

ASEAN relations with its dialogue partners was a subject considered exhaustively by the ASEAN heads of government at their summit meeting last December in Manila. A new direction and approach had been outlined. ASEAN and some of the dialogue partners have worked out a systematic structure whereby subjects of interest to both sides have been identified and could be discussed in-depth both at ministerial and official levels. This process of consultation has proceeded smoothly as growing evolution of the dialogue relations. Exchange of views and persuasive arguments, however, are needed by ASEAN to convince some dialogue partners not only of the necessity, but also the urgency in emphasising specific subjects or areas of cooperation. I believe in the efforts to upgrade and render the relationship to be mutually beneficial.

I believe the future lies in our ability to share perceptions, consider practical cooperative approaches in the political, economic and social sectors which would contribute to peace and stability in this region. Indeed the ability to bridge the differences and match the requirements of ASEAN member countries with those of the dialogue partners would be the measures to determine the success or otherwise in the cooperative endeavours of the dialogue relationship.

During the third ASEAN summit, we resolved to improve and strengthen intra-ASEAN cooperation. It is now the time for action. In implementing the summit decisions, let us not be detracted. ASEAN has the potential and resources to achieve the targets set out by the summit.

I am happy to note that the respective ASEAN committees have seriously undertaken to formulate their strategies to put into effect the programme of action of the third summit. I wish to caution, however, that in implementing the various programmes we should not lose sight of the fundamental principles and objectives on regional cooperation.

In an organisation such as ASEAN it is imperative that we have an efficient and effective machinery instrumental in providing the back-up services. In this respect, I commend the recommendations of the ASEAN standing committee, that a restructuring of the roles and functions of the home-based staff in the ASEAN secretariat be undertaken. Indeed, the ASEAN secretariat should be geared to play a leading role not only in terms of coordinating and monitoring activities of ASEAN but also the driving force in the formulation of ideas and strategies to strengthen the cooperation.

Brunei Foreign Minister Speaks

BK0507042788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 88 p 6

[“Excerpts” of Speech by Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah at the 21st ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] Since our meeting in Singapore our heads of government have met in Manila. There they endorsed the programmes of action relating to political and economic cooperation. It is noteworthy that four of the five documents signed at the Summit in Manila were on economic cooperation.

In this area of economic cooperation although I am conscious that the way to success is by a slow and steady course, as President Suharto pointed out in his speech in Manila, I feel that if the measures decided upon at the Summit could be implemented fully, it would help to push economic cooperation a long way forward. We should therefore encourage our economic colleagues to undertake the realisation of the programmes of action on economic cooperation.

We welcome Vietnam's announcement to withdraw 50,000 of its troops from Kampuchea by the end of the year...(but) the withdrawal of the troops must be linked to an acceptable political solution of the problem.

It is encouraging that an atmosphere of optimism seems to prevail among all the concerned parties. I welcome the willingness of Vietnam and the Kampuchean factions to participate in the Jakarta informal meeting.

I am confident that the time is ripe for the meeting to take place and it is my belief that this is a first step in the right direction. The first step is always the most difficult one but, once taken, momentum can be built up until the Kampuchean problem is resolved.

To continue our economic development and prosperity, political stability must be maintained. It is therefore essential that ASEAN as an organisation remains viable and effective in the coming years.

To ensure its effectiveness, we may have to examine amongst other things, whether the association is equipped to handle the complexities of the present world in which new technologies become obsolete within a few years.

Our goals are clear, the ways to achieve them may need constantly to be reassessed. In this connection, the ASEAN Secretariat may have to play a bigger role in handling information, follow up action, and in implementing the decisions made by the various committees. It can also act as a resource centre to give us an early warning system on many economic matters so that ASEAN can come forward with appropriate action. We should charge our officials with the task of looking into this, so that the ASEAN Secretariat can also function as the dynamo of the Association.

Philippine Minister Discusses Debts

BK0507041488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 88 p 7

[“Excerpts” of Speech by Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus at the 21st ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] The ASEAN region is now universally recognised as one of the shining examples of economic progress in the world. The groundwork for accelerated growth through regional economic cooperation has been laid with the concrete schemes that our countries have devised to liberalise and stimulate trade among us; to encourage the flow of investments within and into the region; to stimulate the exchange of ideas, expertise, and technology; and otherwise to enable us to work together for the common economic advancement of the region.

In three days, we shall be holding our annual post-ministerial conference with our six dialogue partners. As these annual conferences and other forms of ASEAN interaction with the dialogue partners repeatedly demonstrate, we have achieved the capability of dealing as one region with the world's leading economic entities. To the extent that we cooperate among ourselves, we can offer the rest of the world a whole region as an economic partner.

ASEAN has achieved a degree of political solidarity unprecedented in the region and unimaginable 20 years ago. Our common efforts, in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict, and in other endeavours as well, are beginning to bear fruit. We now speak with one voice on many issues in the councils of the world. ASEAN is widely recognised as a force to reckon with on many international issues. Potential disputes among us have not erupted into conflict, simply because we belong to this association.

Last December, the meeting in Manila of the ASEAN Heads of Government gave further impetus to the development of ASEAN solidarity and regional cooperation.

The cause of closer economic cooperation has been advanced considerably by the agreements signed at the summit and the directives issued by our heads of government. Not the least, political solidarity and cooperation among us have been strengthened by the summit, particularly our commitment to the establishment in Southeast Asia of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Today, we begin the first ASEAN ministerial meeting since that historic third meeting of our heads of government. We are to review the progress that has been made in carrying out the economic agreements and other decisions arrived at during the summit and see how we can step up the pace of that progress.

We meet at a time when we can view with optimism the economic future of our region, a circumstance to which our economic cooperation through ASEAN has contributed in no small measure. And yet it is a time when the need is urgent to chip away and bring down the obstacles that continue to impede our progress, specifically in the realm of international economic relations—the protective walls around our major markets, the deterioration in our terms of trade, the crushing burden of foreign debt.

The results of the recently concluded Toronto summit of the Group of Seven will figure prominently in our conferences with our dialogue partners immediately after this meeting. You will recall that the summit's communique called special attention to the problems of heavily indebted countries in Latin America, Africa, and the Pacific, particularly the Philippines.

In order to address this problem of indebtedness, my government is hard at work in shaping its concept of a polysectoral programme for the Philippines. In assessing the gravity of our economic situation, we have come to realise that behind it all is the enormity of our debt problem. In honouring the commitments made in the past, no matter how ill-advised, we have to allocate 40 per cent of our annual budget to the service of our domestic and foreign debt. If we did this solely with our present resources, we would cause our economy to contract, our unemployment to rise, and more of our people to suffer from poverty. We must generate new funds to meet this danger.

As we seek external financing, we face the danger of exacerbating our foreign debt problem with yet more debt. And so we have to ask our friends to look at our situation in its entirety and to tax their imagination in the search for innovative solutions.

We deeply appreciate the expressions of concern and support from our ASEAN partners, particularly the one made collectively in Duesseldorf. I believe that ASEAN's sympathy and responsiveness with respect to the Philippine situation is another instance of ASEAN solidarity, a condition that stems from our common realisation that all of us have a genuine stake in the well-being of each.

Ministers Avoid Stand on U.S. Bases

BK0607034588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday steadfastly refused to take a stand on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines widely regarded as vital to the security of their countries.

As a consequence, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, who has voiced his personal opposition to the bases, said in a brief interview that ASEAN has "fallen short of (taking) political responsibility" for supporting the bases.

For the first time, Manglapus conceded that two ASEAN members—Malaysia and Singapore—are in favour of renewal of leases on Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base when they expire in 1991.

But he made clear that the failure of Thailand, Indonesia and Brunei to take a public position leaves the Philippine government free of ASEAN pressure to renew the leases in negotiations with the United States. This has been his position since ASEAN leaders declined at the Manila summit last December to support the bases publicly although they did so privately.

Senior Thai officials have emphasized privately the importance of the bases to ASEAN security, especially in view of new Soviet naval and air bases in Vietnam. But public statements hinting at this recognition have fallen short of a clear commitment.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila refrained from commenting on the issue when it was brought up at the press conference ending the ASEAN ministerial conference, and afterward. It may arise again when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet starting tomorrow their counterparts from Western nations and Japan, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

A Filipino journalist first raised the question. She asked the foreign ministers if they were in favour of the bases in view of the "security" they provided the region and the "economic progress" they made possible in the Philippines.

Sitthi as chairman indicated that Manglapus should reply. But the Philippine foreign secretary, known for his opposition to the bases, quizzically scratched his head at the wording of the question. Then Singapore's foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, said the bases were not an ASEAN matter although individual members had their views.

"We have never discussed (them) and we have never formed a position," he asserted.

When another questioner wanted to know how ASEAN could ignore such an "important" issue, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia said the regional organization since its founding in 1967 has considered foreign military bases "temporary" and up to each member to take a stand on.

"Let's leave it that way," said Alatas, noting that "we clearly have different views."

The latest instance of ASEAN backing away from taking a political position on a military matter was clearly pleasing to Manglapus, who said after the press conference that this attitude went back a long way. He did not close the door on renewal of the leases, however, pointing out that talks with U.S. negotiators to date have dealt only with the last two years of the current five-year agreement on the bases.

Manglapus acknowledged that Washington has provided more so far than the \$180 million a year it is committed to giving the Philippines for the bases.

Ministers View Refugee Issues

BK0507022888 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
5 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] Asean foreign ministers yesterday agreed to call for an international conference by the United Nations early next year to discuss global actions on the Indochinese refugee problem, a senior official of the Thai Foreign Ministry said.

Kopsak Chutikun, director of the Foreign Ministry's Social Affairs Division, said a new comprehensive programme of actions to deal with the current refugee situation in ASEAN countries is needed because of the continuing flow of refugees, displaced persons and illegal migrants from Indochina, especially those from Vietnam.

The refugee situation in ASEAN is of urgent importance taking into account the increasing arrivals of Vietnamese boat people, most of whom are considered economic migrants, he said, adding that the number of Vietnamese refugees arriving in ASEAN last year doubled that of the year before.

In Thailand the increase in 1987 over 1986 was 188 per cent, Kopsak said.

He said countries of origin, countries of first asylum, international organizations, and donor countries will be asked to attend the meeting to be held in Geneva.

Prior to the meeting next year, ASEAN will call for a preparatory conference by the end of this year, Kopsak said, adding that Malaysia offered during the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting yesterday to host the meeting.

A joint statement issued after the ASEAN meeting yesterday specifically asked Vietnam to take effective measures to discourage the exodus of its people and to accept back those who are not true refugees. The statement also called for the expansion of the Orderly Departure Programme.

The ASEAN statement also calls on Laos to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on repatriation of Laotian refugees and displaced persons who want to return home.

ASEAN countries are prepared to work with all parties to find a "durable and humane solution" to the Indochinese refugee problem, the statement said.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the exodus of boat people posed a mounting financial and security problem for the countries taking in the refugees.

"Of late, a new category of boat people have arrived on our shores, which should more aptly be regarded as economic migrants rather than political refugees," he said.

He said an effective solution required the full cooperation of Vietnam and Laos, the countries that the refugees come from, to discourage the exodus, as well as commitments from Western countries to continue their resettlement programmes.

Both Vietnam and Laos must be urged to accept the voluntary repatriation of refugees who wish to return, according to Ali Alatas.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Haji Abu Hassan said that it is imperative that the world community impress upon Vietnam that it take effective measures to stop the outflow of its people burdening the neighbouring countries. Malaysia is one of the ASEAN countries flooded with Vietnamese boat people.

Philippine Foreign Minister Rual Manglapus said, "As the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem goes on, the related problem of Indochinese refugees persists unabated and is in fact getting worse."

"It is time for the international community to gather once again in the search for a lasting and humane solution to this worsening human tragedy," Manglapus said.

SRV Envoy Views Jakarta Talks

BK0507095288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT
5 Jul 88

[By Devabhinand Devakul]

[Text] Bangkok, July 5 (AFP)—Indonesia Tuesday denied that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had tried to rig informal peace talks this month to put Vietnam and the Cambodian resistance into direct negotiations.

Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, warned meanwhile that any such effort would "spoil the constructive atmosphere which we are having now."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE there was no such effort.

"From the very beginning it is clear what it is: the meeting will proceed under the terms and references of the Ho Chi Minh [City] agreement," Mr. Alatas said.

The talks are set for July 25 at Bogor, near Jakarta.

In a separate interview, Mr. Le mai also spoke of the agreement reached last July in Ho Chi Minh Ville which provides for an informal meeting in two stages, starting with the Cambodians alone, with other interested parties, including Vietnam, joining in a second stage.

Mr. Le Mai said Vietnam would attend the July talks on condition that it be an "informal meeting of two stages and without political labels."

He said: "certain people were trying to impose in Jakarta a talk ... a negotiation between Vietnam and the Cambodian (resistance) coalition government. I think that is not good."

They were reacting to a report on Hanoi radio late Monday which alleged that certain parties within ASEAN were trying to turn the Bogor talks into direct negotiations between Vietnam and the Cambodian resistance—a possibility Hanoi has always rejected.

Mr. Alatas said various parties could be expected to highlight specific aspects favorable to their own positions ahead of the meeting.

"There will be a lot of statements and counter-statements, that's normal. But this would not affect the meeting," he said.

Asked about U.N. peace proposals submitted here, Mr. Le Mai said: "I think he (U.N. special envoy Rafaeuddin Ahmed) described it to the press here as if the U.N. plan is welcomed by all the parties. ... That is not correct, not the correct impression."

"I think our leaders in Hanoi made it clear enough to the U.N. envoy," he said, adding: "I don't see any place for the United Nations there (in Jakarta)."

ASEAN Representative to Jakarta

BK0507013488 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
5 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have agreed in principle to send high-ranking representatives to the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] with the Vietnamese, leaders of all four Khmer factions, and Laos, to find a solution to the Kampuchean conflict, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said last night.

The agreement is seen as a softening of ASEAN's stand in order to facilitate a Kampuchean breakthrough.

But he said it is up to individual ASEAN members to decide whether to send ministerial or senior official teams to the meeting, scheduled to start July 25.

Alatas himself will attend the meeting as the representative of the host country. As for Thailand, Thai sources said it is likely that Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi will attend the talks.

ASEAN, Vietnam and Laos, Alatas said, will attend the second stage of the informal talks as "countries concerned over the Kampuchean problem". The first stage of the meeting will involve pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh, and leaders of three partners in the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Alatas said.

Alatas stated that the Jakarta meeting will discuss the entire Kampuchean problem.

Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, said that JIM should be *not* be seen as a meeting between Vietnam and Kampuchean factions.

ASEAN sources, meanwhile, said the ministers have agreed in principle to key elements in a settlement of the ten-year-old problem: The commissioning of a strong international peacekeeping force and disarming all the four Khmer forces during the transition that will include the establishment of a four-party provisional government, the phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and internationally-supervised general elections.

UN special envoy Rafeudin Ahmed also proposed the elements in his peace outline, but he differed from the ministers on some details, the sources said.

During a working breakfast with ASEAN ministers yesterday morning, Ahmed suggested that the provisional government be established before the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

"ASEAN wants the formation of the reconciliation government to take place in between the troop pullout," said one source who asked not to be identified.

Alatas refused to deny or confirm the difference. Asked about the issue, he said, "Mr Ahmed did not come up with a peace proposal as such. It was only 'inputs', as he described it."

Referring to a news report that the Phnom Penh regime rejected Ahmed's peace outline, an ASEAN source said the pro-Hanoi Khmer faction did so because it opposed dismantling of the legal framework of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) and the disarming of its force as part and parcel of the proposed settlement.

Ahmed told *THE NATION* he was just probing for ideas from all parties concerned and that it would take time to settle the Kampuchean issue.

The ASEAN ministers will meet Prince Sihanouk today to listen to his ideas on the upcoming Jakarta meeting and contribute suggestions as "countries concerned", ASEAN officials said.

The latest agreement by ASEAN members to attend the informal meeting with participation of representatives from all three Indochinese countries represents a softening of ASEAN's stand as "modalities" of the negotiations.

Previously, ASEAN members, particularly Thailand and Singapore, were opposed to such a get-together because it could imply that the Kampuchean war was essentially a dispute between the two regional groupings.

Commenting on the issue, an ASEAN official said ASEAN members would attend the meeting not in their capacity as parties to the conflict but to "facilitate a settlement of the Kampuchean issue".

Alatas Speaks on Jakarta Meeting

BK0607014388 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed confidence yesterday that participants at the projected Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM) later this month would find enough common ground to lead to a "comprehensive political solution" to the Kampuchean problem.

One of the encouraging common factors is the indication by all major parties concerned that they would accept Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the head of a temporary quadripartite government for Kampuchea after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Other common factors include agreement to hold an international conference and agreements on supervision of the peace settlement before the Khmer people exercise their self-determination in selecting the administrative system they desire and electing a new government.

Commenting upon statements made by various parties about their positions in a settlement, Mr Alatas said the reactions were to be expected but there was no disagreement with the concept that the Jakarta meeting would be held with no preconditions, and no concerned party had made any public declaration that it would not attend.

So far, Prince Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge, vice president of the CGDK, Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, prime minister of the CGDK, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have officially accepted Indonesia's official invitations to attend the JIM.

Prime Minister Hun Sen of the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea has still to reply officially but has indicated a positive response. A similar reply is expected from Laos, which may have just received the invitation.

Inquiries made prior to the issue of official invitations showed that all concerned countries, including China, would be represented, said Mr Alatas. He hoped to find more letters of confirmation on his return to Jakarta.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister explained that the holding of meeting would be based on "the Ho Chi Minh City understanding" which provides for the first stage of the meeting to be attended by all the four factions in Kampuchea with "no labels" attached to any of them and no preconditions.

In the second stage the four factions will meet with Vietnam and other concerned countries, including ASEAN members, China and Laos.

Noting that the various parties involved have differences "or else there wouldn't have been nine years of fighting", Mr Alatas said that the meeting "will provide the opportunity for all to talk frankly and openly, with Indonesia and its ASEAN partners facilitating identification of common ground for an agreement on a comprehensive political solution."

He mentioned that "all sides want to find such a solution, and we hope to get them talking to each other directly and clearly."

ASEAN has no plan or preconceived ideas or proposal to make at the meeting, stressed Mr Alatas. "We are open-minded while those directly involved make decisions on whether an international conference should be held and whether it should be of the Geneva type or held under United Nations auspices or in a new format; on whether an international peace-keeping force is needed and if so what countries should contribute to the force; how the temporary quadripartite government should be set up and how the elections should be inducted; and other details."

However, he said, ASEAN has "a working paper carrying the points of view of various parties for our own reference to guide us during the discussions".

He described reports that approaches had been made to India to participate in the peacekeeping force and for Japan to help finance the force as "premature" since the matter has still to be discussed.

Mr Alatas recalled that the ASEAN position in 1981 was strongly behind the principles of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) calling for total withdrawal of foreign forces and self-determination for the Khmer people.

Sihanouk Addresses Bangkok Banquet

BK0607065088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk last night urged the Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam to be as reasonable as his coalition partners the Khmer Rouge during the Jakarta informal meeting so that progress can be made in resolving the Kampuchean problem.

The mercurial prince made the statement during a banquet speech to ASEAN foreign ministers, whose annual meeting ended yesterday.

"The success or the failure of the forthcoming Jakarta meeting will be answerable to the responsibility of the group of Hun Sen and of Vietnam represented by Nguyen Co Thach," the prince said.

"I sincerely wish that these adversaries show themselves at least as reasonable as the Khmer Rouge and they allow thus the common march towards the eagerly expected settlement of the problem of so-called Kampuchea," Sihanouk said.

He caused considerable confusion last night when he said in his dinner speech that he had renounced his longstanding demand that an international peacekeeping force (IPF) be stationed in Kampuchea, and then changed his mind and decided to maintain the demand.

The prince originally told the ASEAN ministers that he would drop the demand to get the Khmer Rouge to agree to dismantle the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

He said he was "satisfied" with the Khmer Rouge accepting—"not without a long reflection lasting several months"—of his peace plan. Sihanouk's proposals call for:

—Concurrent dismantling of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh and Democratic Kampuchea (the name of the United-Nations recognised resistance coalition).

—Formation, immediately after completion of the second stage of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, of a quadripartite government charged with organising general elections and "allowing the Cambodian people to decide in all sovereignty, through its Constituent Assembly, the new regime and new appellation of the independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea".

"In exchange for this very important acceptance" by the Khmer Rouge, the prince said he would "renounce to demand the sending to Cambodia of an international peacekeeping force".

However, shortly after the text of the speech was distributed, Prince Sihanouk's son, Prince Ranariddh, told reporters that his father had changed his mind about the IPF and would continue to press for it.

Prince Ranariddh said: "Taking into consideration their willingness about my father's proposals, my father has written in the original text that he is ready to renounce the international peacekeeping force.

"But now after better reflection, he asked me to inform you that he just wanted to say he has refrained from mentioning to the Khmer Rouge, not renounce, but refrain from mentioning to the Khmer Rouge, the sending to Cambodia of an international peacekeeping force.

"But it is the reality that my father continues to ask for the sending to Cambodia such an international peacekeeping force. And in that matter, he takes the opportunity to express his gratitude to Prime Minister Prem (Tinsulanon) his idea of sending an international peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

"And finally my father told me this: If the press asks you why does he change, I, Ranariddh, have to answer: 'Because my father is well-known as a changing prince'".

Asked about Sihanouk's sudden change of mind, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chaanwirat said: "After speaking with us, on the importance of the point, (retaining the IPF) and said he needed to change this otherwise people would misunderstand."

Mr Sarot said the IPF has long been a position held by the prince, adding that ASEAN "did not pressure Sihanouk in any way to change his mind".

He admitted that the Khmer Rouge had "misgivings" about the IPF.

Sihanouk is scheduled to have talks in Jakarta, Singapore and Manila before attending the Jakarta informal meeting on July 25, sources said.

The prince has scheduled a series of private meetings on Friday and Saturday with most of ASEAN's dialogue partners to discuss, among other topics, his recent appeal for international support for his Sihanoukist army.

In other diplomatic moves yesterday, Mozambique Saire of the UN committee on the International Conference for Kampuchea (ICK) said he held "positive" discussions in separate meetings with representatives of the Khmer resistance factions—Son Soubert, Son Sann's son, Prince Ranariddh and Khieu Samphan.

Sitthi Comments on Meeting

BK0607034388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar may be asked to help form an international peacekeeping force as part of a comprehensive negotiated Kampuchean settlement, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told THE NATION yesterday.

Sitthi said the UN is welcome to play any role at any stage of the talks to break the Kampuchean deadlock.

"The other side (Vietnam and the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime) has not rejected a UN role in the Kampuchean settlement," said the Thai foreign minister at the end of the two-day ASEAN ministerial meeting, which included a meeting yesterday with UN special envoy Rafiuddin Ahmed on the secretary-general's peace ideas.

Sitthi said some countries have volunteered to send peacekeeping troops to Kampuchea as part of a proposal, envisaged in a working paper that was tentatively endorsed by ASEAN ministers but is subject to revision. He did not name the countries.

Chawat Atthayukthi, director general of the ASEAN Affairs Department, added in the same interview that many countries are keen to see a settlement of the Kampuchean issue and should make contributions to an international force.

Sitthi said Japan has also shown interest in funding the force if that formula is accepted by all four Khmer factions, Vietnam and all other concerned parties in the planned Jakarta meeting, due to start July 25.

Sitthi said the "working paper" on the peace plan was to be referred to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea during his meeting with the ministers last night.

"But that's not our peace plan. It will be just a set of documented guidelines reflecting our opinions and we would leave it to the prince to consider," he said before the meeting.

In the briefest terms, Sitthi said, the 21st ministerial meeting's mission was to prepare for the Jakarta meeting. And if the informal talks prove productive, they could eventually expand into an international meeting

that would include China, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and probably other members of the UN Security Council, he added.

After the first stage of informal talks in Jakarta between the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin administration and leaders of the three Khmer resistance partners, ASEAN, Vietnam and Laos will attend the second stage as countries concerned about the issue.

Sitthi said Thailand did not want acceptance of the formula to appear as a problem between ASEAN and Indochina. But ASEAN's attendance is necessary because the non-communist grouping would serve as leverage in a negotiated settlement.

Sitthi said differences remain between Vietnam and CGDK—such as Vietnam's insistence to disarm the Khmer Rouge, and its reluctance to accept UN troops.

"All these boil down to an intention to keep (Heng Samrin) as the dominant faction in the new government," he said.

Sitthi said four cardinal principles in the working paper cannot be compromised: speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, national reconciliation of all four Khmer factions with Prince Sihanouk as the "unifying central figure", a neutral, non-aligned and independent Kampuchea, and a Kampuchea that poses no security threat to neighbouring countries. But he said details could be changed.

For example, he said, the idea of a UN force and an international control commission could be adopted by combining the two bodies into one.

Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends

BK0507065888 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] The 21st meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers, which Thailand hosted at the Oriental Hotel 4-5 July, concluded this morning. The six ASEAN foreign ministers issued a joint statement on the meeting, the gist of which says: The ASEAN foreign ministers reviewed the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and reiterated that it is an action that endangers peace and stability of Southeast Asian countries as well as international security. The foreign ministers proposed a comprehensive and permanent political settlement of the Cambodian problem, withdrawal of foreign forces, revival of Cambodian independence, and Cambodia's right to self-determination under international supervision, as well as Vietnamese recognition of Cambodia as an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country. They reaffirmed support of a Cambodian coalition government under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the Vietnamese refugee problem and Laos' repatriation of its people. They agreed that Asia should become a nuclear-free zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. They agreed to cooperate in suppressing narcotics and considered designating 1992 as the ASEAN year of tourism. The ASEAN foreign ministers also agreed to provide aid for a revival of the Philippine economy and decided that Brunei should host the 22d ASEAN foreign ministers meeting 3-4 July 1989.

At 1700 today, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will meet with Prince Sihanouk at the Oriental Hotel. Afterward other ASEAN foreign ministers will also call on Prince Sihanouk to inform him of ASEAN's position regarding settlement of the Cambodian problem and to hear his views.

Joint Communique Issued

BK0607025988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Jul 88 p 4

[Excerpts of joint communique issued on 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting held in Bangkok 4-5 July]

[Text]

Situation in Kampuchea [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces. They reaffirmed their conviction that Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea is a violation of the United Nations Charter and international law, of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination, and of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. At the same time, the invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam, already in its tenth year, poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, thus endangering international peace and security.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their call for a durable and comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea which will lead to the total withdrawal of all foreign forces; the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, self-determination of the Kampuchean people under international supervision and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministers also called on Vietnam to accept an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the Joint Appeal for Kampuchean Independence issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on September 21, 1983.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the CGDK under the Presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. They also recognized that the preponderant role of Prince Sihanouk in the settlement of the Kampuchean

problem would promote the various interests of all parties concerned and thus saw the need for all parties to render all possible support for Prince Sihanouk's efforts to seek a political solution. The Foreign Ministers noted the steady progress made by the Kampuchean nationalist resistance forces and welcomed their determination to continue their just struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of their homeland.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep concern for the plight of the Kampuchean people under Vietnamese occupation and thus called on the international community not to forget the Kampuchean people's struggle for independence. They reaffirmed their belief that an independent Kampuchea is not attainable without the withdrawal of foreign troops and thus reiterated their call for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. They thus called on the international community to continue deny Vietnam any assistance of such a nature as to sustain and enhance the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM) [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN to bring about a comprehensive and durable political settlement to the Kampuchean problem. They reaffirmed their commitment to continue efforts in seeking such a solution in accordance with the relevant UNGA [UN General Assembly] resolutions on the Situation in Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation for Professor Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the former Foreign Minister of Indonesia, for his untiring efforts as ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam and laying the groundwork for the Jakarta Informal Meeting. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their resolve to hold the Jakarta Informal Meeting. In this connection, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia will proceed with his efforts.

The Foreign Ministers commended the courageous initiatives of Prince Norodom Sihanouk which resulted in two meetings between the Prince and Mr Hun Sen. They noted, however, that no breakthrough was achieved and also concurred with the Prince's view that future meetings with Hun Sen were useless, thus making the Jakarta Informal Meeting a viable avenue to resort to finding a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers called on the four Kampuchea factions and Vietnam to support, participate and endeavour in making the projected Jakarta Informal Meeting a success. In this context, the Foreign Ministers also called on the international community to lend its support.

Indochinese refugees [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers referred to their Joint Statement on Indochinese Refugees, issued on July 4, 1988, and reiterated their serious concern over the continued exodus of Indochinese refugees, displaced persons and illegal immigrants into the ASEAN region. They noted with

particular concern the enormous increase in the outflow of Vietnamese boat people over the past year. They stressed that the continuation of the refugee problem would create severe difficulties for the ASEAN countries and affect stability in the region.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated the urgency of solving the problem at its source. They called on Vietnam to discourage the illegal outflow of its people, and urged Vietnam to cooperate with the international community to ensure the successful operation of the Orderly Departure Programme. They also urged the Government of Vietnam to accept the repatriation of its people.

The Foreign Ministers also urged the Government of Laos to expedite the return of those who have not passed the UNHCR monitored screening process, and to accept the voluntary return of its people in safety and with dignity.

The Foreign Ministers expressed continuing concern over the plight of Kampuchean displaced persons uprooted by the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea. They reiterated that a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem would enable the Kampuchean displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border to return to their homeland in safety in accordance with their inalienable rights.

The Foreign Ministers renewed their appeal to the international community to continue to render assistance towards relieving the plight of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons. They expressed their concern over new restrictive resettlement criteria which have resulted in the build-up of long-stayer refugee populations in the region, and called on the international community to fulfill its resettlement commitments.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr S.A.M.S. Kibria, for their role in helping to alleviate the plight of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons. They also commended the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his on-going efforts to resolve the problem.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the ASEAN countries will continue to deal with the refugee situation in accordance with the humanitarian, social and cultural traditions of the ASEAN countries. They stressed that the application of these principles will have also to take into account the national security and other interests of the ASEAN countries. They called for greater mobilization of efforts and resources on the part of the international community to deal with the problem on the basis of international burden-sharing. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that thirteen years after the end of the Vietnam War, the root causes of the refugee problem in Southeast Asia still have not been effectively dealt with and thus more innovative and effective strategies will have to be developed to deal with the continuing refugee

problem. In this regard, the Foreign Ministers reiterated their call for the convening of an international conference on Indochinese refugees under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General.

ZOPFAN and SEANWFZ [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to work towards the realization of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia. They noted, however, that the Kampuchean problem continues to remain an impediment to the early realization of this objective. They reiterated the mandate of the 3rd ASEAN Summit to draw up an appropriate strategy with clear targets and objectives to demonstrate progress towards the early realization of ZOPFAN. They also directed the Senior Officials to continue consideration of the concept of a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) as a component of ZOPFAN, with a view to completing the drafting as soon as possible a treaty on the SEANWFZ, taking into account all its implications. They agreed that ASEAN Members—collectively or individually—shall undertake consultations with other states in the Southeast Asia as well as nuclear states on primary elements of SEANWFZ for the purpose of obtaining their support for the Zone.

Polysectoral programme for the Philippines [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their belief that the political and economic resilience of each individual ASEAN country was vital to the stability and security of the region as a whole. They therefore, expressed full support for the efforts and progress being made by the Philippines Government to revitalize the Philippine economy and promote the well-being of its people. The Foreign Ministers further called upon the international community to consider the immediate implementation of a polysectoral programme for economic assistance for the Philippines in order to give impetus to the economic recovery of the Philippines. They also stated that the other ASEAN member countries stand ready to contribute actively to such polysectoral programme for the Philippines. They emphasized the urgency of the plan and urged the major industrialized countries and other nations to respond positively and render full support to this initiative.

Private sector and non-government organizations [subhead]

The Foreign ministers commended the private sector including the ASEAN CCI [Chambers of Commerce and Industry], the research institutions in members countries and other ASEAN non-governmental organizations for their contribution to the formulation of new initiatives for future ASEAN cooperation. They emphasized the important role of the private sector in intra-ASEAN cooperation and in economic development of ASEAN and expressed the view that the active participation of the private sector in both intra-ASEAN cooperation and

in its relations with the Dialogue Partners should be encouraged. In this regard, they noted that Guidelines for Private Sector Participation in ASEAN Meetings and Activities had been formulated by the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Drugs [subhead]

The Foreign ministers commended the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs for their continued progress in regional collaboration to eradicate drug abuse. They called for continued efforts at both bilateral and multilateral levels to deal with the drug menace, including through expanded cooperation in the areas of prevention, suppression, interdiction and rehabilitation.

The Foreign Ministers affirmed that the ASEAN countries will cooperate actively with all interested parties in the international war against drugs. They noted the successful outcome of the first United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) at which His Excellency the Prime Minister of Malaysia was elected Chairman. The Foreign Ministers called for the expeditious and sustained implementation by the international community of the recommendations of the Conference.

The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that illicit production of narcotics continued to be a problem in the Southeast Asian region, leading to increased trafficking of illicit drugs through some ASEAN countries and thus posing a threat to all ASEAN societies. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers called on countries in the region to embark upon cooperative efforts to eliminate the illicit production of narcotics.

International economic issues [subhead]

In reviewing the international economic environment, the Foreign Ministers noted that the global economic situation is still characterized by imbalances, rising protectionism, foreign debt problems, volatility in the exchange rates, unfair trade practices, subsidized programmes, instability in the prices of commodities, and agricultural products. In this regard, the Foreign Ministers stressed the need for closer and concrete cooperation between the developed and developing countries in achieving a sound international economy.

The Foreign Ministers noted the progress in the Uruguay Round and reaffirmed their commitment to work towards the attainment of the objectives laid down at Punta del Este. They also expressed the conviction that an open international trading system is fundamental for the sustained economic growth of all countries. The Foreign Ministers called on all participants in the negotiations to make concerted effort to overcome international trade problems through trade liberalization and the strengthening of the multilateral trade system. They also stressed that the commitment to the principles of standstill and rollback must be strictly adhered to.

The Foreign ministers noted that world trade in agriculture has been adversely distorted by massive and excessive farm supports and subsidies, especially among major industrialized countries. They emphasized that the problem needed to be tackled at its root, particularly by phasing out all distorting measures on agricultural trade at the earliest. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their belief that progress in this sector is an important element to the overall success of the Uruguay Round as well as to the promotion of world agricultural trade. They expressed the view that the Cairns Group's recommendations could be a basis for solutions to the global agricultural trade problem.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated the importance that ASEAN attaches to the negotiations on tropical products and to its desire to achieve early results in the negotiations. They called upon all parties concerned to adopt a more positive attitude in the negotiations on tropical products and to take into account the interests of developing countries.

The Foreign Ministers welcomed the convening of the Mid-Term Review Conference of the Uruguay Round at ministerial level in Montreal in December 1988. They expressed the hope that this review would generate the necessary political impetus to make the negotiations successful, as well as stimulate progress towards the achievement of the negotiating objectives. They called for early agreements on Agriculture, Dispute Settlement, Tariff and Non-Tariff Measures, Safeguards, and Functioning of the GATT System. The Ministers reiterated that Tropical Products should be accorded fast track status as contained in the Punta del Este ministerial declaration.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated that the Principle of Special and Differential Treatment (S&D) for developing countries should be applied to all aspects of the Uruguay Round.

The Foreign Ministers expressed concern over the instability in commodity prices and export earnings of the developing countries. They also expressed concern on the activities undertaken by certain groups in the major industrialized countries against the various commodities particularly on tropical vegetable oil and tropical timber. The Ministers called on the governments of the countries concerned to take steps to end such activities which have the effect of restricting the exports of ASEAN's commodities. They agreed that concerted international efforts should be exerted towards finding ways and means to bring about growth, diversification and expansion of international commodity trade. The Ministers also called on all parties concerned to ratify the International Natural Rubber Agreement 1987 before January 1, 1989 so that it could enter into force as scheduled.

The Foreign Ministers noted that satisfactory progress had been made in the ratification process of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities and were confident that the Agreement will enter into force soon.

The Foreign Ministers expressed concern over the problems of the international exchange rate realignment and the foreign debt burden of developing countries. They called for coordinated efforts by major industrialized countries towards achieving stable exchange rate relationships among their respective currencies. The Foreign Ministers also stressed that a lasting solution to the debt problem could not be realized unless the industrialized countries provide crucial support by eliminating protectionism, increasing financial assistance on concessional terms, and adopting sound fiscal and monetary policies.

The Foreign ministers noted that ASEAN had presented an ASEAN Memorandum to the Toronto Summit, outlining its positions on major international economic issues. They welcomed the desire by the Summit to achieve successful negotiations on the Mid-Term Review. They were also satisfied that the Toronto Summit supported the efforts to adopt a framework approach, including short- and long-term goals to reduce all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting agricultural trade.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated ASEAN's commitment to intensify joint efforts to deal with international economic issues. They also reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to promote close economic cooperation among developing countries in order to accelerate and strengthen South-South cooperation.

Afghanistan [subhead]

The Foreign Ministers welcomed the signing of the Geneva accords which was a major step towards a peaceful political settlement of Afghanistan taking into account of the right to self-determination of the Afghan people and the establishment of a sovereign, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan. The Foreign Ministers strongly urged all parties concerned to strictly observe and implement the accords in good faith so as to achieve the common objectives and to create favourable conditions which would be conducive to the safe return of all Afghan refugees to their homeland.

The Foreign Ministers also expressed appreciation for the constructive role played by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, Mr Diego Cordovez, in bringing about the accords.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that the accords would signify a positive precedent for resolving other regional conflicts.

Japan

Government Cuts Producers Rice Prices

OW0607091988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT
6 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Wednesday decided to cut by 4.6 percent "producer prices" at which the government buys rice from farmers in fiscal 1988.

The Finance Ministry estimated that the 4.6 percent cut would bring about an 814 yen reduction to 16,743 yen per 60 kilograms from the current standard producer price of 17,557 yen.

Under Japan's rice distribution system, the government provides huge subsidies to rice farmers and buys nearly all rice produced. It then resells it at lower prices to consumers, aggravating the deficit-ridden state treasury.

Following the government decision, Takashi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, asked his Advisory Council to submit its proposals regarding the decision.

The council's approval of the government decision, which is expected Thursday, will mark the second consecutive yearly cut in producer rice prices, agriculture officials said.

Sato told a council meeting the government and rice producers "should make utmost efforts to avert the third oversupply of rice" following the previous two oversupply crises that disrupted the rice supply-demand situation.

The government, under pressure from rice producers and LDP lawmakers from rural constituencies, decided on a one-year freeze on its plan to boost productivity of the rice farming industry by providing farm subsidies only to large-scale farmers with paddy fields of more than 1.5 hectares, Agriculture Ministry officials said.

The plan calls for restructuring Japan's rice farming industry to promote larger-scale rice production and make the industry competitive with the international agricultural community prior to a further import decontrol of Japan's agricultural sector.

The government plan also calls for applying a new calculation formula in setting producer rice prices in order to reduce Japan's rice prices by 13 percent over the next three years, the officials said.

However, farmers and LDP lawmakers drawing extensive support from the farm lobby vehemently opposed the plan, saying its acceptance would pave the way for further price cuts after the proposed 4.6 percent cut for fiscal 1988, ending next March 31.

Large-scale rice farmers affected by the new calculating formula account for only 8.8 percent of Japan's rice farming population. This is because Japan's past policy was to provide huge fiscal assistance to smaller rice farmers, enabling them to stick to their small-scale farming.

During a bargaining session over rice prices held from Tuesday until Wednesday morning, LDP parliamentarians backed by the farm lobby criticized the government plan and the new formula as posing a serious threat to the livelihood of smaller-scale farmers, the officials said.

Soviet Vessels Follow Frunze Through Strait

OW0607084388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT
6 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Four Soviet Navy vessels, including a minesweeper, were heading for the Northern Pacific early Wednesday morning via the Soya Strait and Kunashiri Channel, on the heels of the nuclear-powered, missile-equipped cruiser Frunze and its group, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said.

A Japanese destroyer observed the four-vessel fleet cruising east in waters about 120 kilometers east of Cape Soya around 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, the MSDF said.

The Frunze and two other warships, spotted in the Soya Strait and Kunashiri Channel Tuesday, were moving north off Chishima Peninsula, the MSDF said.

As more Soviet naval vessels are believed to be following these two groups of ships, the Soviet Pacific fleet may be about to stage a summer drill in the Okhotsk Sea or the northern Pacific, the MSDF staff office said.

Meanwhile, a destroyer believed to belong to the Soviet Border Guard was cruising north in the East China Sea off Okinawa early Wednesday, the MSDF reported.

The destroyer, of the Krivak III class, was observed by an MSDF destroyer at a point some 150 kilometers north of Iriomote Island around 6:00 a.m., and was understood to have come from Europe, the MSDF said.

Documents Exchanged With U.S. on Beef, Citrus

OW0607012988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT
5 Jul 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, July 5 KYODO—Japan and the United States exchanged documents here Tuesday to increase Japanese imports of beef and citrus fruits, capping months of tough negotiations on both sides of the Pacific.

Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga said at the signing ceremony that he was pleased with the fact that "the beef and citrus issue is finally behind us."

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter said. "It's a great day" for the American farmers and Japanese consumers who he said will benefit from an increase in imports of beef from the U.S. and other beef and citrus exporters.

In a letter to Matsunaga, Yeutter wrote that the U.S. is withdrawing its complaint from the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) against Japan's import curbs on beef, fresh oranges, and orange juices.

Yeutter also wrote to the Japanese envoy that the Florida citrus industry has dropped plans to seek a U.S. Government investigation into Japan's import restrictions on fresh oranges and orange juice and the blending requirement on orange juice.

After signing the beef and citrus agreement with Yeutter, Matsunaga told reporters the pact marked the end of the trade row which was preceded by bilateral negotiations over science and technology, public works, nuclear energy, and a revision of the pact on host country support for U.S. forces in Japan.

The beef and citrus agreement calls for Japan to boost its beef import to 274,000 metric tons in the current fiscal year 1988 starting April 1, 1988, 334,000 tons in Fiscal 1989 and 394,000 tons in Fiscal 1990 before the country ends its import allocation system on April 1, 1991.

Japan will impose a 25 percent tariff ad valorem on imported beef during the transition period and will be able to take "emergency adjustment measures" in case beef imports top certain levels.

The new pact also stipulates market access for imports of fresh oranges—148,000 metric tons in Fiscal 1988, 170,000 tons in Fiscal 1989, and 192,000 tons in Fiscal 1990—as well as for imports of orange juice.

Asked about the possibility of Japan's liberalization of rice imports, Yeutter said at a joint press conference with Matsunaga that the U.S. expects Japan's future market-opening steps to be extended to all products, including rice.

But he was quick to add that "an appropriate mechanism" for Japan's rice import liberalization is a new round of multilateral trade talks or "Uruguay round" under GATT.

Matsunaga, stressing "the very special nature" of rice in Japanese society, said the rice issue should not be discussed "on a bilateral basis at this moment" and instead should be pursued under the new GATT round aimed at reducing and dismantling tariffs and nontariff barriers of 96 GATT member countries.

Yeutter said, "I have a lot of confidence in both American beef producers and American citrus producers" when asked about their competitiveness vis-a-vis their Australian and Brazilian counterparts.

"The agreement sets a fine example for Uruguay round," he said. "And we hope also it sets a precedent for further market opening measures by the Government of Japan in the future, not only in agriculture, but in the industrial sector."

Attending the signing ceremony at the Agriculture Department were Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, Sen. Richard Lugar, an Indiana Republican who is a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Tom Lewis, a Florida Republican as well as farm industry group leaders.

Sen. Max Baucus, the Montana Democrat who cochairs the Senate Beef Caucus, said in a statement, "Constant pressure on Japan by Congress, the administration, and private groups finally paid off. This is a big win for beef producers and Japanese consumers."

"This agreement is but one step in what must be a sustained effort to increase U.S. beef exports." He said.

Uno Proposes Investment Pact With PRC
OW0507140188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno proposed on Tuesday that Japan and China conclude a bilateral investment protection agreement before Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's visit to China in late August, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Uno made the proposal in a meeting at his office with new Chinese Ambassador Yang Zhenya, who the officials said agreed with him.

An investment protection pact will help facilitate Japanese firms' activities in China, Uno was quoted as saying.

Takeshita is scheduled to leave August 25 for a week-long visit to China.

Yang, who succeeded Zhang Shu as Chinese envoy to Tokyo last month, told Uno that his native Liaoning and other northeastern provinces of China are looking forward to Japanese investments.

Uno responded by saying Takeshita's visit will help promote Japanese investment in China and strengthen friendly ties between the two countries.

Yang, referring to the armed conflict in Kampuchea, renewed Beijing's position favoring the establishment of a four-party coalition government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the officials said.

The foreign minister told Yang that Japan hopes for an early settlement to the nine-year armed conflict in Kampuchea and China's role in bringing peace.

Uno, Clark Discuss International Issues

OW0107150288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno agreed in talks here Friday on the need for their governments to tighten restrictive measures against South Africa, Japanese officials said.

Clark and Uno met for over three hours at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the sixth Japan-Canada foreign ministerial talks since the meetings began in Toronto in 1980.

Clark told his Japanese counterpart that Canada has been increasingly concerned that there appears to be no improvement in the South African situation and that the Pretoria government has recently become more aggressive, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Clark recommended that both Canada and Japan institute "visible and concrete" policies to bring about the abolition of the apartheid system, the officials told reporters.

The former Canadian prime minister reportedly urged Japan to continue its promotion of democratic values and to keep the pressure on Pretoria by supporting anti-apartheid movements.

Uno reminded Clark that he had asked Japanese business leaders in February to cooperate with the government by curtailing their commercial relations with South Africa.

Earlier in the day, Clark met Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe and asked Japan to reduce its trade with South Africa as part of the international fight against apartheid.

Japan overtook the United States to become South Africa's largest trading partner in 1986. Japan's two-way trade with South Africa in 1987 reached 42.7 billion dollars, up 19 percent in dollar terms, or 620 billion yen in yen terms, according to Japanese Finance Ministry figures.

Uno also said the Japanese Government will "tighten its restrictive measures" and support South African blacks through educational and training programs.

Uno told Clark that Soviet-Japan relations are unchanged and that he expects to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York in late September during their regularly scheduled annual talks while attending the United Nations General Assembly.

Uno said at that time he will inquire into Shevardnadze's schedule for visiting Tokyo to resume a regular round of foreign ministerial meetings.

On the recent tit-for-tat expulsions of diplomats by Canada and the Soviet Union, Clark explained to Uno that the situation is not as grave as has been thought.

Clark stressed the role of a stable Philippines in the security of the Southeast Asia region, and advised against connecting the issue with that of the future of U.S. bases in that country, the officials said.

Uno agreed that the bases issue should be considered a bilateral one between the Philippine and U.S. Governments. He pledged Japanese economic and political support of President Corazon Aquino, who he said is at present the only viable leader.

Clark arrived in Japan on June 30 and is scheduled to leave July 3 to attend the ASEAN post-ministerial conference in Bangkok.

On economic matters, Clark requested that the Japanese Government allow more imports of Canadian timber.

He called for a reduction in Japanese tariffs on Canadian spruce, pine, and fir lumber products, and asked that the Japanese Government work with the Canadians with "the same positive problem-solving attitude" as it had with the Americans over the beef and citrus issue, officials said.

Clark took pains to reassure the Japanese that Canada will continue to be a stable, reliable supplier of grain, regardless of weather conditions such as those now threatening the American crop, they said.

On Canadian requests to open up a direct air link between Toronto and Tokyo, Uno reportedly replied that the current crowded situation at Narita and other major Japanese airports is an obstacle.

Uno added, however, that the Japanese Government is willing to discuss the matter further during negotiations in September.

ROK Businessman Nabbed for Spying for DPRK

OW0507134188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Police Tuesday announced the arrest of the operator of a trading firm and his wife for allegedly spying for North Korea over the last decade.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) said tables of random numbers and letter conversion and decoding manuals were seized from the home of Su Chong-tok, 69, in Shibuya Ward.

Hailing from Kyonsangbuk-to in South Korea, Su has visited North Korea frequently, ostensibly in the capacity of a president of a transportation corporation, but actually as a member of the (North) Korean Workers' Party, the MPD said.

He most recently returned to Osaka Airport June 29 after a two-month visit to North Korea, and was arrested by MPD investigators following a tip-off on his espionage activities, it said.

Su was initially charged with illegally using an alias in an application form he filed with the Shibuya Ward Office for alien registration, MPD officials said.

Under police questioning, Su confessed that he had arranged to send a Japanese man to North Korea for training as an agent under orders from Pyongyang, officials said.

DPRK Passenger Ship Enters Moji Port

*OW0307090788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT
3 Jul 88*

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref., July 3 KYODO—A North Korean passenger ship, which had been refused entry to Shimonoseki port in Yamaguchi Prefecture earlier, arrived in Moji port here on Sunday.

The ship carried 314 Korean residents in Japan's Chugoku and Shikoku areas returning from visits to their ancestral graves in their homeland.

The 8,314-ton Samgiyon will stay at the port for two days before leaving for another voyage to North Korea on Tuesday, carrying some 380 Korean residents in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures, city officials said.

Some 500 people from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a pro-Pyongyang group, welcomed the returning passengers at the port.

The municipal government decided to allow the ship's entry, after a month-long discussion with Shimonoseki City for "humanitarian reasons," city officials here said.

There was a protest demonstration by rightists but no trouble was reported due to strict police control.

JSP Officials Urge Lifting Sanctions on DPRK

*OW0407130288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT
4 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—Senior officials of the Japan Socialist Party called on Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi Monday to lift sanctions on North Korea in order to help gain the release of two Japanese seamen who have been detained in North Korea on spy charges since 1983.

The top opposition party's Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi and Hajime Fukada, chief of the JSP National Movement Bureau, filed the request with Obuchi at the prime minister's official residence.

Fukada, who visited North Korea June 22-29, told reporters North Korea called on Japan during his visit to remove the sanctions imposed on the country in January for its alleged involvement in the destruction of a Korean Air jetliner last November.

Fukada also called for promotion of personal exchanges between the two countries as well as the lifting of sanctions in order to ensure an early release of the two Japanese seamen.

Obuchi, who heads up Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet, was quoted as saying that lifting the sanctions is a matter that should be discussed cautiously.

The chief government spokesman also said he hopes to continue talks with the JSP on the issue.

Fukada met (North) Korea Workers' Party Politburo member Ho Tam and other senior officials and received letters as well as photographs of captain Isamu Beniko, 58, and chief engineer Yoshio Kuriura, 57, of the No 18 Fujisan Maru.

The letters and photographs were delivered to family members of the seamen in Kobe and Fukuoka on Friday.

Fukada told reporters that the North Korean officials said discussions regarding the two Japanese seamen were cut off because of the release on parole of a North Korean soldier stowaway after four years of detention in Japan and the imposition of the sanctions following the airline incident.

The two Japanese were sentenced by a North Korean court to 15 years hard labor last December. Japan has no diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Spanish Foreign Minister Urges Stronger Ties

*OW0507135588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT
5 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez said here Tuesday that Spain wants to strengthen ties with Japan to a level proportionate with the international weight of Japan and Spain in the world.

Meeting reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Fernandez-Ordonez said that for nations ranked tenth or above in trade among the industrialized nations, present Japan-Spain economic relations are too limited.

Japan ranks second and Spain tenth. Spain is "only purveyor number 40 of Japan," with a 0.30 percent of Japanese purchases, the Spanish minister said.

Fernandez-Ordonez, who arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit as a Foreign Ministry guest, said he was convinced after meeting with government and business leaders that there was much to be improved in ties between the two countries.

Financially, Japanese investment in Spain can improve from the present 4.58 percent of total foreign investment in Spain, he said.

Fernandez-Ordonez said that Spain's position in the international scene is rising steadily with such plans as the hosting the next summer Olympic games, a World Expo in Seville, market integration with the European Community, and celebration of the fifth centennial of the arrival in America of the first Spanish ship, all coincidentally occurring in 1992.

He hoped for strong participation in these events by Japanese.

Fernandez-Ordonez met with Crown Prince Akihito and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Monday.

The two foreign ministers discussed joint ventures in third countries, settlement of the Latin American debt problem, easing of market obstacles in Japan to foreign goods including Spain's, reciprocal investments in both nations and Japan-EC relations, among other issues, he said.

Fernandez-Ordonez, asked for comment on Sunday's U.S. shooting down of an Iranian airliner, said it was a "tragic accident" which he hoped will not heighten international tension.

This is Fernandez-Ordonez' third visit to Japan. He last came here in September of 1985, accompanying Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Fernandez-Ordonez is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Wednesday before leaving for home later in the day.

Meets With Takeshita

OW0607051888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez proposed Wednesday to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita that Japan and Spain launch joint projects in third countries as part of Japan's fund recycling program. Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Spanish foreign minister, highly praising Japan's 20 billion dollar fund recycling program, told Takeshita that it would be a good idea to implement such joint projects in Latin America.

The prime minister was quoted as saying he would consider Fernandez-Ordonez' proposal and that Latin American countries are among the targets of Japan's Official Development Assistance Program.

During the 25-minute courtesy call at the prime minister's official residence, Fernandez-Ordonez also called for promoting cultural exchanges, including Spanish-language education, saying that Spanish is an important international language.

Takeshita said he hopes to strengthen bilateral ties not only in trade but also in culture and that he is impressed by Spain's sharp economic growth since the country entered the European Community in 1986.

The prime minister also said that the 1992 Olympic games are scheduled to be held in Barcelona, Spain and that Spain will also win gold medals in the "economic Olympics."

Spain's economy grew 5.2 percent in 1987, up from 3.3 percent in 1986 and 1 percent in 1985, the officials said.

The Spanish foreign minister said he is pleased with an increase of trade relations between the two countries and called for further expansion, noting that 60 Japanese companies have factories in Spain and that Spain ranks fourth among the EC countries for the amount of Japanese investment.

Fernandez-Ordonez was quoted as saying that it is important for Japan and the EC to have constant dialogue, in the political as well as the economic field.

Takeshita replied that dialogue with the EC is very important and that he has been making efforts to strengthen relations with European countries since he assumed the post last November, noting that he had visited Europe twice since then. He regretted that Spain was not included in his itinerary on those visits.

The Spanish foreign minister conveyed a message from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez that he hopes to have an opportunity for talks with Takeshita in the future.

Fernandez-Ordonez, who has been here since Sunday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry, was leaving for Bangkok Wednesday with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno. The two men will attend the 3-day conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Brazilian Minister Repeats Loan Requests

OW0507131988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Brazilian Finance Minister Mailson Da Nobrega met with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno here Tuesday and called for an early convening of the "Paris Club" meeting of creditor nations to open the way for badly needed loans.

Nobrega also reiterated Brazil's requests for a resumption of Japanese financial assistance to help ease the country's massive 114.5 billion dollar debt problem, officials said.

Nobrega told Uno that an early meeting of the Paris Club creditors is necessary if Brazil is to maintain the current momentum of structural reforms being implemented to revitalize the country's debt plagued economy, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials said Uno offered to do what he can to arrange the earliest possible meeting of the Paris Club, which had been expected to convene in September after a summer recess.

The club will decide whether to resume substantial aid packages to Brazil five months after Brazil halted interest payments on its external debts in February. Before being considered for new loans from commercial banks, however, Brazil must first meet stringent fiscal requirements laid out by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Japanese aid to Brazil meanwhile, hinges on Brazil's rehabilitation by both the IMF and the Paris Club, officials explained.

Nobrega suggested July 27 as a possible date for the club's meeting, officials said.

The Brazilian finance minister also explained to Uno a loan request for 5.5 billion U.S. dollars in ODA (official development assistance) and Export-Import Bank loans that he proposed to Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday.

Nobrega said the loans would be used to finance 19 projects in the areas of electric power generation, agricultural facilities, and railway and port development.

Nobrega met Monday with Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura, and Takashi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

He also met with Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan and Takashi Tanaka, head of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, and Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, head of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

Nobrega, who arrived in Tokyo last Saturday, is scheduled to make a presentation Wednesday morning before the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and meet with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday before departing for Brazil.

Brazil is jockeying with other countries to take advantage of Takeshita's pledge at the Toronto summit, which ended June 21, that Japan would double its overseas development assistance (ODA) from 25 billion dollars to 50 billion dollars over the next five-year period.

Debt Rescheduling Plan Considered

OW0407130688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT
4 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told his Brazilian counterpart Mailson Ferreira de Nobrega on Monday that Japan is ready to consider Brazil's debt-rescheduling plan and refinancing through the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Miyazawa made the remark in a meeting with Nobrega, who has reportedly asked Japan to take such measures to ease Brazil's debt burden. Finance Ministry officials said.

Nobrega said Brazil, in a major shift from its previous stance, has adopted a new economic policy which will ease the conflict Brazil faces with international institutions and private banks on the debt issue, the officials said.

Miyazawa was quoted as saying that the move is "very courageous."

Uno Interviewed on Upcoming ASEAN Meeting

OW0507143588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday international peacekeeping forces will be needed in Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in 1990 to observe a ceasefire and maintain security there.

Uno made the statement on the eve of his departure for Bangkok to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners July 7-9.

In an interview with the press, Uno said Japan hopes for a quick withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can establish an independent, neutral and nonaligned government.

He said Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita recently received a letter from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the anti-Vietnam Democratic Kampuchea.

Uno and Sihanouk will meet in Bangkok during the expanded ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting and the prince will visit Japan in August, Uno said.

He said ASEAN members as well as China regard the prince as an invaluable person and Japan believes he will play a pivotal role after peace is restored in Kampuchea.

The ASEAN foreign ministers met in Bangkok Monday and Tuesday and opened the way for peace negotiations involving all six ASEAN and three Indochinese countries to end the nine-year-old fighting in Kampuchea.

Representatives of the three-party resistance coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Indonesia will meet July 25 in Bogor, south of Jakarta.

Vietnam announced in May that it will withdraw 50,000 of its 100,000 troops from Kampuchea this year and end its military presence there by 1990.

Uno described the Philippines as the weakest nation in ASEAN, which also includes Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Bangkok and Brunei.

The foreign minister pledged maximum possible assistance to the Philippines for its economic development and political stability.

He said Japan will join in a joint initiative in creating an aid program for the Philippines along with other ASEAN countries, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community (EC).

Seeks ROK Participation

OW0307090888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT
3 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno plans to propose the participation of South Korea at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s post-ministerial meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners to open in Bangkok Thursday official sources said Sunday.

Uno plans to make the proposal in a bid to strengthen cooperation between ASEAN and non-ASEAN member countries in the Pacific area. South Korea itself is known to desire participation in the meeting.

The meeting will be attended by the six ASEAN member countries—Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei—and dialogue partners—Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community (EC).

Japan and the U.S. had previously proposed South Korea's participation but ASEAN was reluctant because of possible reactions from North Korea.

Although Japan hopes to see South Korea as a full dialogue partner, Uno may propose South Korea's participation initially as an observer, the sources said.

Leaves for Thailand

OW0607054288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT
6 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno left for Thailand Wednesday to attend a meeting of foreign ministers from six Southeast Asian countries and their dialogue partners in the developed world.

Uno will attend the postministerial session of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) between Thursday and Saturday.

Foreign ministers from Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Community Commission will join the session.

ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Uno will pay an official visit to Thailand after attending the foreign ministers' meeting. He will return to Tokyo on Monday.

JSP Leader Urges Consumption Tax Opposition

OW0607054588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT
6 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi called Wednesday for a nationwide movement and joint struggle with other opposition parties against the proposed introduction of a new indirect tax.

Speaking at a Central Committee meeting, the chairwoman of Japan's top opposition party said that if the party makes an irresponsible compromise over the 3-percent consumption tax, the people will suffer a heavy tax burden (with the implementation of the new indirect tax).

If inequities in Japan's tax system are corrected tax cuts can be implemented without the imposition of the consumption tax, she said.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita should dissolve the House of Representatives if it hopes to impose the consumption tax, Doi said.

Last month the cabinet adopted an outline of tax reform plans which calls for the consumption tax and a 5.6 trillion yen tax cut.

The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party propose to convene the Diet on July 11 for a 120-day extraordinary session to discuss tax reform bills. The JSP threatens to boycott parliamentary debates if the LDP forces the Diet to convene.

Mongolia

Kim Il-Song Ends Visit to Ulaanbaatar

Visits Shepherd Village

SK0507033988 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2100 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Excerpt] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on the morning of 1 July visited the shepherd village of the milk cow workteam of the partisan state farm on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the party Central Committee; Kim Taek-yul, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and other suite members. [passage omitted]

Batmonh Speaks at Ulaanbaatar Rally

SK0307130088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2100 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, at a Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally held in Ulaanbaatar on 30 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, close Korean friends, and comrades: Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, is on an official goodwill visit to the MPR. This is an important and significant event in the history of the traditional ties between our two countries.

At this moment when we are warmly and fraternally welcoming the Korean friends, we are gathered here to express the Mongolian people's friendship for and firm solidarity with the Korean people.

In availing myself of the high podium at this Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally, I, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and those attending this mass rally, extend wholehearted warm congratulations and best wishes to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and a prominent activist of the international communist and working-class movement, and through you, to the entire working people of the DPRK.

The Mongolian and Korean peoples, under the leadership of the MPRP and the WPK, have expressed solidarity, closely uniting with each other and supporting and encouraging each other on the road of devoted labor and courageous struggle for building a new socialist society in their countries.

Not only during the period of the Korean people's heroic struggle to liberate their fatherland from alien aggressors, but also when they have been engaged in peaceful and creative labor, the Mongolian people have always stood firmly on the side of the fraternal Korean people and have supported and encouraged the Korean people's just struggle to reunify their fatherland.

Today we note with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative ties between our two parties and two peoples are expanding in scope and developing in many fields of social life.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which was cosigned in Pyongyang by Comrade Kim Il-song is playing an important role in strengthening the internationalist bonds between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

This treaty has opened a new era in relations between our two countries and has served as a solid foundation for further expanding and developing these ties in the future.

The 30th monthly activity for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country has been organized and is now being carried out in our country.

This month, our working people are eloquently demonstrating once again that they are solidly united by fraternal bonds with the Korean people.

Various functions are taking place this month to propagandize the achievements of the DPRK in socialist construction and its peace-loving foreign policy, as well as to expose the hostile acts of the imperialist forces against the People's Korea [Inmin Choson].

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, we believe that your current visit to our country is significant for deepening and developing the solid fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, and for guaranteeing peace and security in Asia. We held a wide-ranging exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il-song on the ties between our two countries and on international relations.

I note with satisfaction that the appraisals we have made of the conversation and talks concerning the present state of ties between the two countries and their prospects, as well as the resulting policies to be adhered to, are fully identical.

Today's signing of an agreement between the governments of the MPR and the DPRK on establishing a committee for economic, scientific, and technological consultations is a concrete step in expanding and developing relations of cooperation between our two countries.

It is also one of the basic orientations of the external policy of our party and state to invariably in the future strengthen and develop friendly relations with the DPRK and other socialist countries.

Comrades, Since the DPRK was founded in September 1948, the industrious Korean people have overcome colonial backwardness within a historically short period of time, valiantly defeated the armed invasion provoked by the United States and the South Korean reactionary circle and triumphed, successfully rehabilitated the people's economy destroyed in the war, and converted their country into a modern industrial state.

The workers of the DPRK are now carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan for the development of the country. The tasks set forth by the WPK to promote the people's economic development by giving priority to developing the key industrial sectors and to enhancing the lives of the workers are being successfully attained.

In the DPRK, large-scale construction work, such as the building of the Suncheon vinylon complex, the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, and the facilities for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, is being extensively carried out.

I sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people greater success in carrying out their task of deepening the country's socialist construction, as set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress, and in their labor struggle to significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious DPRK.

The DPRK, as a socialist country located on the Asian Continent and as a proud member nation of the Non-aligned Movement, is implementing an active foreign policy, and her authority and standing are being heightened in the international arena.

Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula remains tense. The southern half of Korea has been turned into a nuclear base as well as into a source of political and military confrontation for threatening security in the Far East and on the Asian Continent.

In this region, threats by strength are increasing, and the "Team-Spirit" joint military exercises involving hundreds of thousands of troops are repeated every year. This is further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. Our party and people fully support the constructive proposals and the initiatives put forward by the WPK, as well as by Comrade Kim Il-song personally, to terminate the division of Korea, to reunify the country in

a peaceful and democratic manner, to hold a dialogue between the North and South, and to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The energetic efforts the Korean comrades have initiated to ease tension and to promote national reconciliation on the Korean peninsula are part of the efforts by the socialist countries to eradicate the root cause of the tension, to hold broad political dialogue among nations, and to establish and develop good-neighborly relations. They are a factor conducive to guaranteeing peace and security on the Asian Continent and in the rest of the world.

The conversations and talks we held with Comrade Kim Il-song once again proved that the MPR and the DPRK adhere to the same stands on major international issues.

A series of realistic results in the ongoing Soviet-U.S. dialogue and arms reduction clearly demonstrate that positive changes are occurring in the current overall international situation, and that broadly introducing a new political way of thinking into international relations is the only just way to resolve current important questions.

The Moscow meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, and the recent ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on abolishing medium- and short-range nuclear missiles were a great step forward on the road to improving East-West relations and practically abolishing nuclear weapons. These matters changed arms reduction from a political desire into a practical matter.

It is of weighty significance that once again it has been confirmed that [the Soviet Union and the United States] are filled with resolve to cooperate with each other in the future, and to also reduce strategic attack weapons [chollyak konggyokmugi] by 50 percent based on the complete observation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on intercept [yogyok] missiles.

Today, it has become one of the key international political issues to ensure security in Asia and the Pacific, strengthen trust among the countries of that region, and develop mutually beneficial cooperative relations.

The policy of national reconciliation plays an important role in settling a series of complicated regional issues. This is a clear example of a new type of political thinking [sago] being realized in international relations.

The signing of the Geneva accords has opened a practical possibility capable of coordinating the Afghan issue. We consider it a basic condition to ensure national reconciliation, one which originates with Afghanistan, that all parties (?concerned) strictly fulfill their share of the obligations they bear according to the (?treaty).

In this context, the continuing acts of open violations of the Geneva accords, including the arming of the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces and the encouragement of their reckless maneuvers, arouse concern in our social circles.

The tireless efforts by and the flexible stand of the People's Republic of Cambodia [as heard] and the SRV to coordinate the situation prevailing in Cambodia are credible foundations for putting the policy of national reconciliation into practice in Cambodia.

The fact that the initiative designed to withdraw from Cambodia before the end of this year one-half of the Vietnamese support troops stationed there, as well as their commanding personnel during the month of June, is being realized once again confirms that the Cambodian and Vietnamese comrades are willing to immediately settle this problem which concerns the vital interests of the Khmer people.

Various other countries in Asia and the Pacific have put forth important proposals for ensuring peace and security in the region. Recognizing that these proposals through their joint efforts make important contributions to ensuring security in this region, we support them. We also consider it important for the progressive parties and movement organizations in this region, including the communist and workers' parties, to strengthen mutual cooperation.

Comrades, the Mongolian people will soon meaningfully celebrate the 67th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. Our country's working people are laboring with conviction to creatively implement the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the third and fourth plenary meetings of the party Central Committee, and they have attained not a few successes in implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

These successes are directly related to the implementation of a reform policy that the party has put into practice to improve the economic management system, to make social life more democratic, to develop its openness, and to increase the role of the humanitarian factor.

The recent meeting of activists of party and economic organs has furthermore proven that it is necessary for party and state organs at all levels and for all party cadres to make more active efforts to further accelerate this work and to overcome difficulties and shortages they come across.

Reorganization and reform are being carried out on a large scale in the socialist world. Our party and people are paying great attention to this.

It is no accident that the 19th CPSU Conference of party delegates currently in session is the focus of not only communists, but also of the world's social circles. The

Mongolian Communists and the entire working people are convinced that the decisions to be adopted at the current conference of the party delegates will be decisively significant in further deepening the process of Soviet reform and in consummating the socialist political system.

Respected comrades, I wholeheartedly wish you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, and the fraternal Korean people new greater successes in their cause of socialist construction and in their struggle to peacefully reunify their fatherland and to strengthen peace and security for the people.

Long live the solid fraternal friendship between the peoples of the MPR and the DPRK!

Long live the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song and the DPRK!

Long live the unity and the strengthening [as heard] among the forces engaged in the struggle for peace and social progress!

Long live peace the world over!

Kim Il-song Addresses Rally

SK0207122288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2100 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, at a Korea-Mongolia friendship mass rally in Ulaanbaatar on 30 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, respected leading cadres of the party and government of Mongolia, representatives of the citizens of Ulaanbaatar, comrades, and friends: After having entered the territory of the fraternal country of Mongolia, we have been spending impressive days amid the warm hospitality of the Mongolian people, and we are very glad to attend this grand mass rally today and meet the representatives of the citizens of Ulaanbaatar. I express my deep gratitude to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and all the citizens of Ulaanbaatar for their having provided this significant occasion, and also for his outstanding speech that overflowed with feelings of friendship.

I convey to the MPRP, the government of the MPR, and the Mongolian people the sincere, fraternal greetings of the WPK, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people.

This mass rally today is a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity that have been achieved throughout history between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, as well as a manifestation of the Mongolian people's firm solidarity with the people.

On this occasion, we have come to your country with a desire to observe the successes achieved by the Mongolian people in building socialism, to share each other's experience, and to extend and further develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

During these few days of our stay in your country, we have been deeply impressed by the great change in the appearance of socialist Mongolia. When we visited Mongolia in 1956, your country was still in the stage of laying the foundations of socialism, but now it has become a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a varied economy and a well-developed culture. Ulaanbaatar, which has been excellently built, is the epitome of daily developing socialist Mongolia.

The fact that socialism has struck strong roots in the soil of once-backward Mongolia signifies the brilliant victory of Marxism-Leninism, and it proves the soundness of the lines and policies of the MPRP, which has applied the universal laws of building socialism to the specific conditions of this country.

Today, with the 67th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution approaching, the Mongolian people under the correct leadership of the MPRP are working hard, full of confidence and pride, to carry out the decisions of the 19th party congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan for socioeconomic progress.

We are convinced that the diligent and courageous Mongolian people will creditably carry out the program of the MPRP to step up the country's social and economic development and to turn it into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in the near future.

Since national liberation, the Korean people have successfully carried out the different stages of social revolution, accelerated the building of socialism, and converted their country into an independent socialist state.

Our people, who have followed the road of victory while overcoming manifold difficulties and trials, under the correct leadership of our party, are now pressing on with the tasks of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and of transforming people along communist lines, under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions: ideological, technical, and cultural.

Our people will accelerate the work of constructing the entire society—revolutionary, working class, and intellectual—in accordance with the policy advanced by our party at its sixth congress, and they will successfully fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan. By doing so, they will make epochal progress in the struggle to achieve the complete triumph of socialism.

In the future, the Korean people, in cooperation with the Mongolian people, will work hard to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and international communist movement, and to increase their magnetism and further enhance their international role.

Comrades and friends, socialism can only be built successfully when a peaceful climate free from war is ensured.

Socialism is the bulwark of peace, and the socialist countries are always standing in the forefront of the struggle for peace.

A phase of detente is currently and gradually being opened in international relations thanks to the struggle and efforts of the socialist nations and other peace-loving people throughout the world. However, the international situation is still tense and complicated.

While talking about peace, the imperialists are still clinging to the policy of strength, are stepping up a nuclear arms race, and are continuing to pursue a policy of aggression and war in order to oppose the socialist countries and plunder the developing countries.

The United States is making the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense by continuing to build up nuclear weapons, particularly in the Asian and Pacific regions, by accelerating the rearming of Japanese militarism, and by strengthening military tie-ups between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The prevailing situation requires that the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving people throughout the world make joint efforts to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, and safeguard peace and security.

The Mongolian party and government oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and are striving to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the Asian and Pacific regions and convert them into a zone of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

We highly appreciate and support the consistent peace-loving efforts of the Mongolian party and government.

Our party and the government of our Republic, which are on the outpost of direct confrontation with imperialism, are striving to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to ensure peace, and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to ease tension in Korea and to create a favorable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country, it is essential for the parties concerned to take the road of dialogue and negotiation, not confrontation and war, and thus conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, adopt a nonaggression

declaration between the North and the South, and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. We have long kept open the door of dialogue with the United States, and we are working hard to effect dialogue with the South Korean persons in authority and the representatives of all political parties, sectors, and the people from all walks of life in South Korea.

Today, broad sections of the people in South Korea, including youths and students, are going all out in a valiant struggle for anti-U.S. independence, for democracy instead of fascism, and for national reunification. This is because they clearly understand from their long experience that the source of all their misfortune and suffering lies in the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial enslavement policy, and that the main obstacle to national reunification is none other than the United States. This struggle is shaking the U.S. colonial rule to its very foundations. The struggle of the South Korean people is a liberation struggle to attain their national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle to acquire democratic rights and achieve national reunification.

All the people in the North and South of Korea will fight jointly on the basis of one common ideal, the ideal of national reconciliation and great unity, so that they will without fail pull down the barrier of division and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow reached an agreement a series of issues concerning the promotion of nuclear disarmament and the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We recognize these as one step forward toward easing international tension, and we welcome them.

If the Soviet-U.S. summit talks proceed successfully, this will also have a positive influence on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

To safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world against a new world war, a thermonuclear war, the Korean people will continue to struggle resolutely in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and all the peace-loving people of the world.

The peoples of Korea and Mongolia are revolutionary comrades in arms and class brothers who have long struggled together to achieve their common goal and ideal.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the communists and peoples of our two countries have always supported and cooperated closely with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism.

The Mongolian people gave active support and encouragement to our people during the days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors

and in the years of postwar reconstruction, and they are still extending firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean people are grateful for the support and encouragement of the Mongolian people and always remember these.

This year we will greet the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mongolia. The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have been strengthened as unbreakable ties and are developing with each passing day, thanks to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries that we concluded in 1986.

At the current meetings and talks, the leaders of the two countries have unanimously emphasized the need to expand and develop to the utmost the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia. The two countries have agreed to set up a committee for economic, scientific, and technological consultations and to expand and develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation in many fields. This will contribute to accelerating the construction of the socialist economy and to improving the material and cultural well-being of the people of our two countries.

We are very much satisfied that on this occasion we have deepened our intimacy with our close friend, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and other Mongolian party and government leaders, and that our visit to your country has produced excellent results.

Upon our return home, we will convey to our people the deep impressions we have gained of the MPR, a fraternal country, and the Mongolian people's warm feelings of friendship for the Korean people.

The fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples that were sealed and have been consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and for safeguarding peace and security in Asia, will strengthen and develop with the passage of time.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Mongolian people! Long live the MPRP and the MPR headed by the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh! Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement! Long live international peace!

Gombosuren Meets DPRK Counterpart

*OW0307130788 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] On 30 June a meeting was held at the Mongolian Foreign Ministry Between Gombosuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, and his Democratic Korean

counterpart (Kim In-song) [name as heard]. The two ministers exchanged views on some issues relating to Mongolian-Korean relations and had a friendly conversation.

Leaders See Kim Il-song Off

OW0307125088 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jul (MONTSAME)—[Passage indistinct] railway station decorated with the MPR and DPRK state flags and portraits of Comrades Kim Il-song and Jambyn Batmonh [words indistinct] representatives of the working people of the Mongolian capital.

(?In the course of the solemn farewell ceremony) for Comrade Kim Il-song, a guard of honor was lined up, an artillery salvo was fired, and the state anthems of the DPRK and MPR were played.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and T. Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, warmly and cordially saw Comrade Kim Il-song off at the railway platform.

Present at the official farewell ceremony were T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, member of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; L. Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, and chairman of the People's Great Hural; P. Urjinlunde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the DPRK, and heads of MPR ministries and departments.

Present among those seeing Comrade Kim Il-song off were Kim Taek-yul, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the MPR, diplomatic workers of the Korean embassy, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Accompanying Comrade Kim Il-song to the state border to see him off were D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense; and other officials. The special train Comrade Kim Il-song boarded headed toward the northern border town of Suhbaatar in Selenge Aymag.

KCNA Reports on Departure

SK0207001688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2235 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 1 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Ulaanbaatar on July 1 by special train after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

He was warmly seen off by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh at Ulan Ulaanbaatar railway station.

His suite members also left.

Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs, also left to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to the borderline.

Ulaanbaatar was pervaded with a warm atmosphere of farewell.

Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh were hung on the Ulaanbaatar streets and on the railway station building.

Fluttering on the flag poles on the streets and the railway station plaza were national flags of the two countries symbolic of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples. Slogans reading "Warm farewell to respected envoys!", "Long live fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and Korea!" and "Long live world peace!" were hung there.

A large number of working people and youth and students in the city turned out along the route from the guest house to Ulaanbaatar railway station to farewell Comrade Kim Il-song.

The station plaza was overflowing with thousands of working people from all walks of life carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and miniature flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

Present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and other leading officials of the party and power bodies, social organizations and the Army.

Officials of the DPRK Embassy and their families and foreign diplomatic envoys in Ulaanbaatar were also present.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, arrived at the station plaza, stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth from among the crowds and violent waves of flowers rolled.

A grand farewell function took place at the plaza in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The national anthems of the DPRK and the MPR were played.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, reviewed a guard of honour of the Mongolian People's Army while the 21-gun salute boomed.

At the end of the farewell function the crowds again sent up the cheers of "hurrah!"

The crowds enthusiastically cheered Comrade Kim Il-song in farewell, hailing the successful visit to the MPR of him who has made an immortal contribution to a more vigorous acceleration of the revolution and construction in Korea and Mongolia and consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with the Mongolian party and state senior officials and diplomatic envoys of different countries to the MPR who came out to see him off.

Children of Korean Embassy officials in Ulaanbaatar presented fragrant bouquets to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, acknowledged the cheers of the crowd, passing before them.

A Mongolian working woman presented a bunch of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song, wishing him good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train, acknowledging the enthusiastic send-off of the cadres and crowd who came out to see him off.

In company with Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh got on the train and warmly congratulated him on the success in his visit to Mongolia and sincerely wished him a pleasant journey on his way home.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged cordial parting words with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Amid the ever rising cheers of the crowd, the special train slowly pulled out of Ulaanbaatar railway station with a full cargo of the warm friendly sentiments of the fraternal Mongolian people for the Korean people.

Thanks Batmonh Upon Departure

*SK0507013488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Message of thanks from Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural]

[Text] Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural:

We are now leaving your country with feelings of gladness, successfully winding up our visit to the MPR.

I express profound gratitude to you, our close friend, and, through you, to the MPRP, the MPR Government, and the Mongolian people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us during our stay in your country.

Unanimously stressed at the meetings and talks held between us in a comradely and friendly atmosphere was the need to consolidate friendship and solidarity, expand and develop economic and technological cooperation and exchange between the two countries and further strengthen the common struggle for defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism.

We are satisfied with this and convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will in the future effloresce and develop further in all fields in the spirit agreed upon between us.

Availing myself of this opportunity I heartily wish the fraternal Mongolian people greater success in their endeavors to implement the decisions of the 19th party congress and carry out the Eighth 5-Year Plan under the leadership of the MPRP headed by you.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 2 July

Kim Sends Thanks to Batmonh

*SK0107232688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2247 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks on July 2 to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian

People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, crossing the Mongolian borderline after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the MPR.

The message says:

I express deep thanks to you, our close friend, and, through you, to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us during our stay in your country.

Unanimously stressed at the meetings and talks held between us in comradely and friendly atmosphere was the need to consolidate friendship and solidarity, expand and develop economic and technological cooperation and exchange between the two countries and further strengthen the common struggle for defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism.

We are satisfied over this and convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will in the future be further effloresced and developed in all fields in the spirit agreed upon between us.

Availing myself of this opportunity I heartily wish the fraternal Mongolian people greater success in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 19th Party Congress and carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by you.

Kim Il-song Passes Through Cities

*SK0207161588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 2 Jul 88*

[Text] Suhbaatar July 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through cities of Mongolia on his way home after successfully winding up his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

He passed through zun-khara city friday afternoon.

Zuunkharaa railway station was in a warm atmosphere of farewell.

A big crowd who turned out with portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and miniature flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands cheered Comrade Kim Il-song in farewell at the railway station compound where flags of the two countries were fluttering and the slogan reading "Warm farewell to the respected mission!" was seen.

Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the warm cheers of the crowd and had a cordial conversation with the cadres of Zuunkharaa city who came out to see him off.

the cadres wished him good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song passed through Suhbaatar, a Mongolian borderline railway station, at dawn Saturday.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh were placed and flags of the two countries hung at the station building.

The station compound was lined up by a large number of people carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and miniature flags of the two countries and balloons in their hands.

Present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were the first secretary of the Selenge Provincial Party Committee, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Selenge Provincial Hural of People's Deputies, the secretary of the Suhbaatar City Party Committee, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Suhbaatar City Hural of People's Deputies and other leading functionaries of the local party and power bodies.

When the train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the station compound, the crowd warmly farewelled him, waving flags and raising the cheers of "hurrah!"

The leading officials of the central organs who accompanied Comrade Kim Il-song from Ulaanbaatar to the border railway station and the cadres of Selenge Province and Suhbaatar City wished him good health and long life, representing the unanimous desire of the Mongolian people.

Batmonh Hails 19th CPSU Conference

*OW0307125988 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1337 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jun (MONTSAME)—Speaking at a Mongolian-Korean friendship meeting, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, said that presently the socialist world is experiencing a wide-ranging process of renovation and restructuring, and that our party and the Mongolian people are following this process with great attention and interest.

He said that the 19th CPSU Conference, which is currently in progress, has attracted the attention not only of communists but of the world public as well. Therefore, it is not coincidental that Mongolian communists and the working people of our country are certain that the decisions made at the 19th CPSU Conference will be of

vital importance in broadening and intensifying the process of perestroika in the Soviet Union and in perfecting the socialist political system.

UNEN Comments on Conference

*OW0207122488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1725 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 July (MONTSAME)—The 19th conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is regarded in Mongolia as a big event called to eliminate obstacles along the way of reconstruction and give impulse to the revolutionary process started at the April plenary meeting, writes the National daily "UNEN" in its commentary. The paper also notes that the soviet leader M. Gorbachev in his key-note report at the conference deeply analyzed the economic situation in the country. The revolutionary restructuring is taking deep roots in the decisive sphere of society—economy. The economic efficiency is increasing in the Soviet Union.

"UNEN" underlines that the 19th All-Union conference of the CPSU, attaches exclusive importance to the reform being carried out in the political system. the tasks of developing democracy, perfecting the activity of Soviets, forming a socialist legal state are given a rise by the country's dynamic socio-economic development.

Much attention in the report is paid to the problems of democratizing international relations. The internal revolutionary transformations taking shape in the Soviet Union influence its foreign policy, thus, creating a favourable climate in the international political life. the mongolian public sees in it the world significance of restructuring, the daily underscores.

North Korea

Pyongyang Protests 5 July Gunfire at DMZ

*SK0607131988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 6 Jul 88*

[Text] The South Korean puppets have perpetrated a military provocation of firing automatic guns at our side's post.

At around 2223 [1323 GMT] yesterday, the South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation of firing many rounds of automatic guns from a DMZ area south of Kundong-ri, Kimhwa County, on the central part of the front, aiming at a guard post of our side's civil police opposite the area. Many bullets fired by the South Korean puppets fell in the vicinity of a post of our side's civil and administrative police. Because of this, the safety of the civil police personnel, who were on normal post duty, was gravely threatened.

The reason this gun-firing by the wretches did not expand into an armed clash between the two sides lies totally with the patience of our side's civil police personnel.

Timed to coincide with the drastic augmentation of armed forces by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in South Korea and the waters in its vicinity under the pretext of security for the Olympics, this gun-firing is a premeditated provocative maneuver by the wretches to strain extremely the situation on the Korean peninsula and to redirect the attention of the South Korean people, youths, and students elsewhere who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must contemplate the consequences this act of firing guns will have and must act with discretion.

North Side to MAC Demands 8 July Meeting

*SK0507103788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Kaesong July 5 (KCNA)—Our side to the Military Armistice Commission Monday demanded of the U.S. side that the 444th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission be held at 11:00 July 8, 1988.

Foreign Ministry on Downing of Iranian Plane

*SK0607023788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Statement by spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued in connection with a ship of the U.S. Navy shooting down an Iranian passenger airliner over the Strait of Hormuz]

[Text] The piratic gang of the United States, while engaging in acts of aggression in the Persian Gulf area, committed the brigandish act of shooting down an Iranian passenger plane on 3 July. Because of this terrorist act, which has made the world shudder, nearly 300 passengers and crew members aboard the passenger plane were ruthlessly killed.

Shooting down a passenger plane flying along a set international aviation route over the sea in broad daylight is a brigandish act of air terrorism that could not be committed by anyone other than the U.S. imperialists. This is an intolerable challenge not only to the Iranian people, but also to the peace-loving people world.

The United States is now meanly maneuvering to find a way out of responsibility for the crime it has committed. It is the stereotypical tactic of the U.S. imperialists to commit a crime and then shift the blame for it onto others. After shooting down the Iranian passenger plane.

the United States has attempted to justify it by describing it as an understandable incident and babbles that it will wait for a so-called investigation and its result. This is a brazen sophistry.

It is well known to the world that the U.S. imperialists, in conspiracy with the South Korean puppets, fabricated the incident of blowing up a passenger airplane and victimized innocent people for their own political purposes. This incident of the Iranian passenger plane reveals to the world once again that the U.S. imperialists—who fabricated the intrigue of the missing South Korean passenger plane and raved about so-called terrorism and sanctions—are the ringleaders of international terrorism.

The United States is now concentrating numerous aggressive armed forces in South Korea and the surrounding sea under the pretext of Olympic security. No one can guarantee that the United States will not again commit some act of terrorism and provocation against our Republic, when they think necessary, after continuously aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. Our people are keenly watching the enemy's every movement with high vigilance.

That the United States mistook a large passenger plane for an military plane attacking its warship and that it describes the crane and other construction machines installed in the peaceful construction site of our country as missiles aimed at them are today all a laughing-stock in this age of science.

The U.S. imperialists should be referred to an international trial as a disturber of world peace and the main culprits in international terrorism and be subjected to a stern trial.

The people of the world are now expressing deep concern over the developments in the Persian Gulf. The DPRK Government and people resolutely denounce the barbarous mass murder committed by the U.S. imperialists as a vicious crime against the Iranian people and as an intentional provocation maneuver designed to escalate war in the Persian Gulf, and send solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for interference and provocation.

The United States should stop committing acts that aggravate tension in the Persian Gulf and immediately withdraw its aggressive armed forces from many places around the world. If the U.S. imperialists continue to follow the road of terrorism and crime, they will not be able to escape even stronger denunciation and stern punishment by the people of the world.

[Dated] 5 July 1988, Pyongyang.

KCNA Version of Statement

SK0607051588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0449 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 5 published a statement denouncing the brigandish terrorism of the U.S. imperialists in shooting down an Iranian airliner in the air above the Hormuz Strait.

The shooting down by the U.S. imperialists in broad daylight of an airbus flying through a designated international air route above the sea is an intolerable challenge not only to the Iranian people but also to the world peaceloving people, notes the statement.

It says:

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express solidarity with the Iranian people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' intervention and provocation, bitterly denouncing the barbaric massacre committed by them this time as a hideous crime against the Iranian people and a deliberate provocation to escalate the war in the Persian Gulf.

The United States must discontinue its act of increasing tensions in the Gulf and promptly take away its aggression forces from all parts of the world.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in terrorism and crime, they will face stronger denunciation and stern punishment by the world people.

The statement goes on:

After framing the plot surrounding the missing of a KAL plane, the U.S. imperialists raised a hue and cry over "terrorism" and "sanctions." But the Iranian airliner incident has once again revealed to the world that they themselves are the chieftain of international terrorism.

Now the United States is massing large aggression forces in South Korea and its surrounding waters under the pretext of "safe staging of the Olympic games."

No one can vouch that the United States, while leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to a higher pitch of strain, would not commit again some terrorism and provocation against our Republic when it thinks necessary.

Our people are sharply watching every move of the enemy with heightened vigilance.

The United States claims that its warship "mistook" the large airbus for a warplane flying toward it for an attack and describes the cranes and other construction equipment installed at the peaceful construction sites of our country as missiles levelled at it. This is no more than a laughing stock in the present era of science.

The U.S. imperialists must be referred to international tribunal and sternly punished as the harasser of world peace and chief culprit in international terrorism.

Kim Il-song Returns From Mongolia Visit

Stops in Soviet Union

SK0507154588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1522 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Khabarovsk July 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stayed in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union, on his way home after concluding his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

He arrived in Khabarovsk on the afternoon of July 4 by special train.

His suite members came with him.

Accompanying him were Comrade Aleksandr Mokanu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and other Soviet cadres who were conducting him from Naushki, a Soviet-Mongolian border railway station.

Khabarovsk was pervaded with a warm welcome atmosphere upon receiving Comrade Kim Il-song. A large crowd of people turned out on the railway station compound and plaza and along the route leading to the guest house.

Present at the railway station were Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who came from Moscow to greet Comrade Kim Il-song and the first secretary of the Khabarovsk territorial committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the chairman of the executive committee of the Khabarovsk Territorial Soviet of People's Deputies, the commander of the Soviet Far East Military District, and leading officials of the party, power, administrative and economic organs and the Army in Khabarovsk Territory, Maritime Territory, Irkutsk Region, and Khabarovsk City.

Also present were members of the Korean Forestry Mission in the Soviet Union and the Korean civil aviation mission in Khabarovsk and their families.

When the special train pulled in the compound of the railway station, the crowd warmly welcomed him.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train and exchanged greetings with Soviet cadres.

A Soviet child presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

He was also presented with a bouquet of fragrant flowers by a child of a member of the DPRK civil aviation mission in Khabarovsk.

In the afternoon Comrade Kim Il-song met Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and other Soviet senior officials.

Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy hosted a dinner in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song on the same day.

On the morning of July 5 Comrade Kim Il-song laid a basket of flowers before the bronze statue of Lenin in Khabarovsk and a wreath before the monument to the soldiers who fell in the great patriotic war and went round the city.

He had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Aleksandr Mokanu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and other Soviet senior officials and arranged a luncheon for them.

The Khabarovsk territorial committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the executive committee of the Khabarovsk Territorial Soviet of People's Deputies presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

He left a gift here.

Earlier Comrade Kim Il-song had passed through Naushki, Ulan Ude and Chita, the Soviet Union, on his way home.

He was greeted and seen off at the railway stations he passed through by senior officials of the party and power bodies and the Army in the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Ulan Ude City and Chita Region.

Greeted by Officials at Border

SK0607053188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0508 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Tumangang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today

arrived at the railway station of Tumangang, a Korean border city, by special train after successfully winding up his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

He arrived there with his suite.

Present at the railway station to greet him were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, So Yun-sok and Hong Song-nam, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Kang Hui-won, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki and Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Choe Tae-pok and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Kim Chang-chu, Kim Hwan and Kim Yun-hyok, vice-premiers of the Administration Council.

In the morning the special train slowly pulled into the railway station compound.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train.

The party and state leading cadres present there extended wholehearted congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song on his fine success in the visit to the MPR.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with them and got on the train again.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK0607044588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0425 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Chongjin July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home today by special train after concluding with success his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The suite members returned home, accompanying him.

Comrade Kim Il-song's official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic this time was of epochal significance in expanding and developing in a more all-round way the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples which were sealed and have been consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and the defence of peace and security in Asia.

Chongjin railway station where Comrade Kim Il-song was due to arrive was in a festive atmosphere.

Seen in the railway station compound was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. Seen there were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Vigorously fluttering on the flagpoles were flags of our republic.

Thousands of working people turned out with flags and bunches of flowers to the compound of the railway station where the letters "warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his success in the Mongolian visit!" and "highest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returning home after successfully concluding his Mongolian visit!" were seen.

At 10:30 a.m. the special train slowly pulled into the station compound.

That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth at the station compound.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd.

He was greeted by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, Comrade Choe Ki-chong, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other leading cadres of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs in North Hamgyong province and Chongjin City and generals of the Korean People's Army.

The consul general and officials of the Soviet consulate general in Chongjin were also present there.

Lovely children, working woman, and labour hero presented Comrade Kim Il-song with bunches of fragrant flowers carrying boundless respect and reverence of the entire people of the whole country.

He acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of working people who were waving flags and bunches of flowers.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the station plaza, the cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) burst forth again and waves of flowers rolled on vigorously.

The welcomers raised enthusiastic cheers, presenting the highest glory to Comrade Kim Il-song who returned home after achieving great success in his visit to Mongolia through a long journey.

Sends Thanks to Soviet Leaders

SK0607043188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0421 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent July 6 a message of thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, crossing the Soviet borderline on his way home after concluding his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The message said:

I once again express deep thanks for the sincere hospitality and all conveniences provided us by Soviet comrades when we were passing through the territory of your country and the belief that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will continue to expand and grow in strength in the future.

I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater successes in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress and the 19th all-union conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and achieve further development of the Soviet society and the prosperity and development of the country.

Anniversary of Soviet Treaty Marked

Daily Lauds Agreement

SK0607055388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0529 GMT 6 July 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Sure Guarantee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship" on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

The article says:

The conclusion of this treaty on July 6, 1961 marked an important occasion for the strengthening and development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It was a manifestation of their firm will to join hands in the struggle to attain their common goal and ideal.

Over the past 27 years the Korean-Soviet friendship has developed in the spirit of the treaty and in keeping with the desires and interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Korean-Soviet friendship is an indestructible one between class brothers which has been formed, consolidated and developed through history in the struggle for accomplishing the common cause of the working class on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The unbreakable fraternal bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been further consolidated with the passage of time by historical events along with the treaty.

The friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed to a new height through the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984, and the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in 1986 in particular, marked a signal occasion in allroundly developing them.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are pressing ahead with the revolution and construction, while supporting and cooperating closely with each other, and are registering big successes in socialist construction.

The fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, are striving to carry out the decisions of the 27th party congress and the tasks set forth at the recent 19th all-union conference of the CPSU. Emulation drives for increased production have been launched to successfully fulfil the 12th five-year plan.

The Soviet party and government, with a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, are making big efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war and safeguard world peace.

The INF Treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the United States in December last year and the course of its implementation well show the peaceloving stand of the Soviet Union.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements of the Soviet people in socialist construction and express full support and solidarity for the peace proposals of the Soviet party and government and their efforts to carry them into practice.

The successes gained by the peoples of the two countries in the revolution and construction while supporting and closely cooperating with each other bear testimony to the vitality of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

It is a consistent policy of our party and the government of our republic to constantly consolidate and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship.

In the future, too, the Korean people will further bring into full bloom the Korean-Soviet friendship which has been established, consolidated and developed through history, and make all efforts to strengthen in every way the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, their class ally.

Film Show Marks Anniversary

SK0607045588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0437 GMT 6 July 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film show on July 5 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

Present there on invitation were Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Attending there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Society, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The attendants saw a Soviet feature film.

PRC Daily Delegation Continues Official Visit

Pak Song-chol Meets Delegation

SK0207162288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1514 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, met and had a friendly conversation today with the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation headed by its director Qian Liren at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

On hand were editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Chu Chang-chun and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan.

Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK0207110488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1031 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from visiting Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the delegation Qian Liren, its director.

Gives Gift to Kim Il-song

SK0207110288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1030 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—A gift was presented to the great leader President Kim Il-song by the visiting Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the delegation Qian Liren, its director.

Guo Shuyan, PRC Scientific Delegation Arrive

SK0207102888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1012 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—A Chinese government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice-minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, arrived here Friday.

Yi Kun-mo Receives Libyan Delegation

SK0107062888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0535 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly conversation with the economic delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mubarak 'Abdullah al-Shamikh, secretary of the general people's committee for communications and maritime transport, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 30.

Present there were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Asharif G. al-Kalbash, secretary of the people's committee of the people's bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Korea.

Protocol Signed

SK0307094288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0817 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—A protocol of the fifth session of the joint committee of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [GSPLAJ] was signed here Saturday.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the economic delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Shamikh, secretary of the general people's committee for communications and maritime transport, and Asharif G. al-Kalbash, secretary of the people's committee of the people's bureau of the GSPLAJ in Pyongyang.

Minister Chong Song-nam and head of the delegation Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Shamikh signed the protocol.

Information, Culture Plan Signed

SK0307095088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0820 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—A 1988-1990 working plan for information and cultural cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [GSPLAJ] was signed here on July 2.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the economic delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Shamikh, secretary of the general people's committee for communications and maritime transport, and Asharif G. al-Kalbash, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the GSPLAJ in Pyongyang.

The plan was signed by chairman Yi Mong-ho and head of the delegation Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Shamikh.

South Korea

Choe: U.S., Japan Offices in North Not Opposed

SK0507114788 *Seoul YONHAP in English*
1139 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Tuesday that he is not opposed to the establishment of the U.S. and Japanese representative offices in Pyongyang if it contributes to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The minister, however, told the National Assembly that the establishment should not break off the delicate political and military balance in this part of the world.

To keep the balance, he said, it is desirable that South Korea's relationships with the Soviet Union and China should be improved ahead of the proposed establishment.

He was responding to questions by nine lawmakers on the second day of the scheduled five-day parliamentary interpellation of the government.

In that question and answer session, Defence Minister O Cha-pok said that the nuclear umbrella provided by the United States is inevitable for the security of the nation, since there is no denying the possibility of North Korea obtaining nuclear weapons.

Asked about the presence of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, O declined to answer, saying that the government's policy on nuclear weapons is neither to deny nor acknowledge their existence.

On the pullout of American forces from Korea, O made it clear that the U.S. forces will stay here as long as the threat of invasion from the North exists and until the South cultivates a capability to defend itself.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae denied that the government had proposed an economic aid to North Korea. Answering questions by lawmakers on the same day, the prime minister also denied that the government had proposed an exchange of senior officials between the two Koreas.

Yi said, however, that the government will make efforts to resume South-North economic talks and to achieve economic exchange.

Other Countries' Ties Not Opposed

SK0607003788 *Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*
6 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday that the government would not oppose any Western powers' establishment of diplomatic missions in Pyongyang on the condition they do not endanger security of the South.

In a testimony at the National Assembly, he said, "We will not object to the opening of diplomatic missions in Pyongyang by the United States, Japan, and other friendly countries as relations between Seoul and Moscow and Beijing are improving."

"But," he went on, "they should not break off the delicate military balance between the South and North."

Choe said the government would reconsider ties with Taipei, depending on the improvement of relations between Seoul and Beijing, but now is not the time to do so.

He said there has been "considerable development in substantial terms" in relations between South Korea and China.

He further testified that "significant changes" in the relations between Seoul and East European countries are taking place one after another as well as "development" in the Seoul-Pyongyang contacts.

In the meantime, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku disclosed that the relevant authorities are working out plans to give more people access to North Korean documents through reduced red tape.

He said that the Seoul government is considering proposing joint surveys of biological and ecological studies in the demilitarized zone by specialists from the South and the North.

In this context, he said, the government will positively consider constructing a "unification square" in the DMZ, as proposed by Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae said that the administration would provide assistance to Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, for his scheme to visit Pyongyang and Beijing.

Defense Minister O Cha-pok said Maj. Gen. Chong Ung, then infantry division commander, asked a regional martial commander for Cholla provinces to allow him to order troops to fire against Kwangju to order troops to fire against Kwangju protesters in May 1980.

Lieut. Gen. Yun Hung-chong, ret., told O that he, however, did not permit him to do, the minister said.

He was answering questions by a ruling party lawmaker, Kim Chung-kil, who charged Chong, now Assemblyman of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy from Kwangju, with ordering his soldiers to open fire.

Minister O said he heard that Chong did not issue a firing ordinance, a bone of hot contention between the ruling and opposition lawmakers over the Kwangju case.

Yet, he said, it was ultimately Chong's responsibility for a huge number of guns, bullets and seized vehicles, captured by raging citizens.

According to him, 5,403 rifles, 2,049 boxes of explosives, 290,000 bullets and one truckload of dynamite were returned to the military authorities after the week-long bloody protests.

O denied Chong Ung's allegation that special airborne troops commander Chong Ho-yong, now DJP Assemblyman, ordered his men to open fire.

He said the first warning shot was fired on May 21 by an officer who tried to "protect his men from attacks by a crowd of citizens who fired first against the troops and crossed a blockade aboard armed personnel carriers."

As to the controversial role of the Defense Security Command, the minister said that a committee is studying ways to revamp it in a direction to be dedicated to anti-espionage.

Lawmakers called for positive government approaches in the improvement of South and North Korean relations, in a second-day interpellation session which centered on unification, national security, and diplomacy yesterday.

They inquired on government postures concerning public access to materials on North Korea, students' plan for a meeting with their Northern counterparts on Aug. 15, and the decades-long U.S. operational control of the Korean armed forces.

Yi Chae-yun of the New Democratic Reunification Party stressed that now is the time for Korea to decrease heavy diplomatic dependence on the United States and Japan.

"It is a principle that we should keep balance with North Korean military power through our own defense capabilities in the future," he said, asking Cabinet ministers when they can be accomplished.

Chong Mong-hun, a son of Hyundai owner Chong chuyong, asked about the government intention to support North Korea's trade with Western economies as part of efforts to draw Pyongyang into the international community.

Kang Yong-hun of the DJP called on the administration to reconsider the command of Korean troops by an American general as well as the relationship between the Korean and U.S. forces here.

Chong Ung of the PPD argued that the 1980 Kwangju turmoil was the result of an "adroitly calculated plot by political officers" to bring military strongman Chon Tu-hwan into power.

As "evidence," he pointed to the deployment of armed soldiers to Kwangju hours before the declaration of martial law nationwide, establishment of a junta, led by Chon, and the arrest of Kim Tae-chung on May 16, two days before the outbreak of a massive protest.

Maj. Gen. Chong, ret., then a reserve infantry division commander in Kwangju, claimed that Chong Ho-yong, commander of a special airborne troop at that time, ordered his men to fire.

Choe Ki-sun of the RDP termed it "shameful" for a sovereign state to have delegated a U.S. general to command the Korean forces.

Japan Seeks To Improve Ties

SK0207010688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP)—Japan is moving to improve relations with north Korea.

Reversing its earlier decision, the Japanese government allowed Friday a port call at the port of Kitakyu by north Korean vessel Samjiyon-ho, which is believed to be an espionage ship.

The Japanese government action runs counter to its decision to prohibit entry of north Korean vessels to Japan following the bombing of a south Korean civilian airplane by north Korean agents last November.

Ho Tam, secretary of north Korean Labor Party, has expressed his willingness to improve relationship with Japan.

He said the release of two crewmen of Japanese vessel Jujisan-maru, now detained in north Korea, can be made through political dialogue with Japan.

Ho made the remarks in talks with the delegation of Japanese Socialist Party, who visited Pyongyang June 22-29.

He indicated the possibility of early release of the crewmen, Hajime Fukada, leader of the JSP delegation, said.

"Japan should lift its sanctions on north Korean vessels' calls at its ports to have the crewmen released," Ho was quoted as insisting.

Fukada quoted Ho as also saying that Pyongyang will propose a soccer game between south and north Korean students will be held on Sept. 17, the opening day of the Seoul Olympics.

Gulf Incident Increases Olympic Security

SK0607002488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0010 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—Concerned over the possibility of international terrorism heightened by the U.S. downing of an Iranian airliner, the South Korean Government plans to step up its already airtight security efforts for the Seoul Olympic games.

With only some 70 days to go before the Olympics open, the most worrisome possibility is that of international terrorism aimed at obstructing the Olympics, a government source said Wednesday.

We will further tighten Olympic security in close cooperation with the United States, Japan and other allies to prevent any international terrorist act resulting from the U.S. downing of an Iranian airliner which threatens the security of the Seoul games, he added.

The source said the government is also watching North Korea which he said might launch or support international terrorist acts by taking advantage of heightened tensions in the wake of Iran's declaration of all-out retaliation against the United States.

The source said the government, however, does not expect any boycott of the Seoul games. It is unimaginable as of now, he said.

Both Iran and Iraq have already submitted their preliminary entries for the Seoul games and they are expected to make no changes in their plans to take part in the Olympics, the source said.

'Experts' Predict Terrorism by North

SK0307001788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—There is a possibility that north Korea will launch terrorist attacks on south Korea's islands or other unexpected spots, rather than on the mainland, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

Although the Soviet Union believes north Korea will not engage in terrorism against the Seoul Olympics, there could be a gap in the way Pyongyang and Moscow regard the situation on the Korean Peninsula, it said, quoting relevant experts.

In this view, there is a possibility that north Korea may dispatch guerrillas not to the south Korean mainland but to an island or an isolated place for terrorism, the newspaper warned.

The experts noted that Moscow supplied such modern weapons as MiG 29s, Suhoi 25s and SA-5 missiles to north Korea after deciding to attend the Seoul Olympics.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper said, has been supplying north Korea with sophisticated weapons while China is rather emphasizing personnel exchanges, an indication that China seems to have given up competition with the Soviet Union in exercising influence over north Korea.

It added that China has been weighing selection between Seoul and Pyongyang. Explaining the rapidly rising trade volume between China and south Korea, Yomiuri said China is leaning toward south Korea.

Meanwhile, China dispatched its vice foreign minister secretly to Pyongyang last week to discourage north Korea from resorting to terrorism during the Olympics. YOMIURI reported, quoting informed American sources.

No To Make Statement on North-South Relations
SK0607103088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1020 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's President No Tae-u will make a special declaration on the relationship between South and North Korea and his government's unification policy Thursday (July 7), presidential spokesmen said Wednesday.

No's press aides said his statement will be televised across the country.

Meanwhile, No said earlier Wednesday that South Korea would abandon a long-standing policy of trying to isolate North Korea. The chief executive said in a meeting with the leaders of the nation's four major political parties that he would not seek wasteful confrontations with the North Korean regime any more and instead try to enhance a partnership of goodwill between the two Koreas.

The meeting was attended by the leaders of three opposition parties as well as the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

President No also asserted in a speech delivered at a banquet given for visiting Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that South Korea would increase its efforts to resume the suspended dialogue with North Korea. He added that South Korea would, at the same time, invigorate its efforts to improve relations with China, the Soviet Union and other East European countries so as to create an environment conducive to the consolidation of peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

In South Korea, national unification has become a major political issue since student activists' bid to have talks with student representatives from the North at the truce village of Panmunjom was foiled as their march to the conference site was blocked by overpowering riot police last June 10.

No To Depart From Policy of Confrontation
SK0607043788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0421 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u told top opposition leaders Wednesday that he will depart from the past policy of confrontation with North Korea and treat the North as a companion, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

I think it would be more desirable for easing tension and forming a favorable environment for national reunification to expedite the opening of North Korean society by encouraging the North to take part in the international community as a responsible member. No was quoted as saying.

In a breakfast meeting at the presidential residence for Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, presidents of the three main opposition parties, No agreed with the three opposition leaders to make supra-partisan efforts for the improvement of inter-Korean relations and national reunification, Yi said.

It was the second meeting between No and the three Kims since No's inauguration in February. Ruling party chairman Yun Kil-chung also attended the meeting.

The meeting followed remarks by Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku Tuesday that the government will announce a major proposal to North Korea on Thursday for the improvement of inter-Korean relations.

Since it thwarted an attempt by student activists to march to Panmunjom, a truce village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas in early June for a meeting with North Korean students, the government has pledged that it will propose student exchanges and other reconciliatory programs with North Korea.

A new wave of student protests demanding the reunification of the divided Korean peninsula has swept the country in recent months.

KYODO Reports Change

OW0507093988 Tokyo KYODO in English
0916 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 KYODO—President No Tae-u said Tuesday South Korea will drop its antagonism and rivalry with Pyongyang as part of a shift of policy toward the communist North.

No, in a meeting with a Japanese press delegation, also indicated he plans to visit Japan toward the year-end.

The two parts of Korea—bitter foes since the 1950-53 Korean War—"must be companions of goodwill as people of the same nationality," No told the journalists' group headed by KYODO political editor Minoru Matsuzaki.

No said the Seoul Olympics will provide the setting for a change in the North Korea policy and South Korea will try to draw Pyongyang out into the international arena.

"We must change our past policy of antagonism and rivalry" with the North, No said.

Turning to his plan for a trip to Japan, No indicated that the year-end and New Year would be an appropriate time for him to make the visit.

No has said a number of times that he wants to travel to Japan since he came to office last February.

The meeting, which took place at the presidential Blue House, covered a wide range of topics from security for the Seoul Olympics to the process of democratization in South Korea.

No said he is convinced antiterrorist measures taken by Seoul are paying off, predicting that the games from September 17 through October 2 will be held "without a hitch."

All nations taking part in the Olympics—whether from the East or West—have come to the same conclusion that terrorism must be stopped, he said, and singled out Japan for Cooperation in antiterrorist efforts.

"The cooperation from the Japanese government has been extremely important," he said.

Turning to bilateral ties with Japan, No said the earliest date for his trip to Japan would be around the end of the year but he cannot be sure at the moment.

He said he would like to see South Korea's ties with Japan develop into an exemplary model "that would be of envy" to the rest of Asia.

On the domestic front, No vowed that he will press on with South Korea's democratization process which began with a sweeping reform program he announced on June 29 last year.

"I will lose my *raison d'être* if I don't uphold the spirit of the June 29 declaration," he said.

No dismissed the recent bouts of student unrest as played up by TV. "Actually they were no big problem," he said.

No, however, conceded that there are "difficulties" in implementing greater democratic measures.

He said political freedom would bring an explosion in popular demands which he said are sometimes accompanied by violence.

"I have been acting patiently all along and I hope the people will also act in self-restraint on their own," he said.

North 'Likely' To Change Attitude Toward Ties
SK0507073288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0721 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said Tuesday that North Korea is likely to change its attitude toward its relations with South Korea in the future as South Korea is pursuing improved relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Although North Korea currently maintains a negative attitude in South-North Korean relations as seen by its refusal to attend the Seoul Olympics, the North's attitude will change in the long run in accordance with changes in the international political situation, Yi said during a meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In this context, the Seoul Olympic games will be a more important opportunity for North Korea than for the South, Yi said.

The West German foreign minister arrived here Sunday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su.

Yi also said North Korea is very confused by the decision of the Soviet Union and China, its chief allies, to participate in the Seoul games.

South Korea is ready to encourage North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics without causing Pyongyang to be humiliated while it is also prepared to counter possible armed provocations by the North, Yi said.

South Korea has concentrated chiefly on economic growth since the 1960s and has vigorously pursued democratic development since last year, Yi said, adding that the unification issue should be handled now in earnest.

Yi said improved relations between the two Koreas is most urgent now for the country's reunification while the international environment is also favorable now for improved inter-Korean relations.

Yi also called for West Germany's positive cooperation in encouraging North Korea to open its society and resume inter-Korean dialogue so that Pyongyang will not be isolated but be integrated into the international community.

Genscher replied that West Germany will offer its cooperation so that socialist countries will discourage North Korea from committing armed provocations.

The West German foreign minister also said that Bonn will continue to support Seoul's position in inter-Korean relations.

Premier on Student, Athletic Exchanges
SK0407235188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 5 Jul 88 pp 1, 5

[Text] The government will propose exchanges of student athletic teams and a joint cross-country hike by south and north Korean students to Pyongyang this month.

It is the first stage of a government program to open student exchanges with the north, Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae said yesterday.

"We will pursue the students' exchange programs not for political gains but from a sincere will to ease tension and to restore trust between the two sides," Yi told the National Assembly.

The exchanges will be realized only after both sides agree to guarantee security and conveniences for the visitors, he said.

Yi was responding to questions by eight lawmakers on the first of five days of questioning of cabinet members.

Asked the government's stance on alleged Fifth Republic scandals, Yi said thorough investigations will be conducted once sufficient material or solid evidence is found.

He said the government will not launch an investigation based on rumors or allegations.

But he stressed that anyone, without exception, will stand trial and receive due punishment if allegations are substantiated.

The government will reclaim properties that have been illegally amassed, Yi said.

Opposition parties have demanded that the government confiscate the properties of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his family, claiming they made a fortune through the abuse of power.

The government will fully cooperate with an Assembly panel to probe Fifth Republic scandals, he said.

The premier, however, said he opposed Chon's direct testimony before the panel.

There is no precedent for a former President to be investigated and any direct investigation will harm national harmony, he said.

The day's questioners were Cho Se-hyong and Yi In-ok (PPD), Sin Sang-u and Kim Kwang-il (RDP), O Yupang, Yi Min-sop and Na Chang-chu (DJP) and Ku Cha-chun (NDRP).

Yi denied the government plans to crack down on dissidents and antigovernment forces after the Seoul Olympics.

"It is unthinkable. I wonder where such a story comes from," Yi said in reply to a question from Sin.

There have been rumors in recent weeks that the government will resume its hardline policy on forces critical to it after the Olympics.

Answering Sin's inquiry, Yi said the government will not obstruct the birth of a political party with a progressive or socialist line.

Yi said the Constitution guarantees the right to establish any political party and safeguards the freedom of its activities.

New political parties, he said, could enrich the domestic political landscape if they recognize the nation's free, democratic system and give sound criticism of existing parties.

On the dispute over President No Tae-u's election pledge to seek a vote of confidence after the Olympics, Yi said No will, without fail, keep his promise.

"It is the President's election pledge. I believe he will keep his word," Yi said.

The vote of confidence will be conducted after the Olympics in a way allowed by the Constitution and widely acceptable to the people, Yi said.

The government is carefully studying how and when it should be held, he said.

But Yi said it is wrong to discuss the matter now because the government was inaugurated only four months ago and Seoul will soon host the Olympics.

Asked if the government is willing to enact a "military charter to ensure the military's political neutrality," Yi replied that it is not necessary because the Constitution prohibits the military's interference in politics.

Yi was asked about a rumor that there are forces in the government opposed to its efforts to sever ties with the Fifth Republic.

He denied it and said the government will resolutely correct all the wrongs of the past.

If there are good things, he said, the government should try to inherit and develop them.

On the nation's north-bound policy, Yi said, efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China are bearing fruit in economy, culture and other non-political areas.

Such efforts were aided by Korea's economic growth as well as the two Communist nations' new open policy, the premier said.

On north Korea, he said, the government will no longer seek to isolate Pyongyang and instead help it become a responsible member of the international community.

He said the government is not considering a national referendum on its north-politick.

North-South Art Festival Proposed

SK0607082188 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The Korean General Federation of Artist Organizations has proposed to North Korea that artists in the North and the South hold a civilian-level grand North-South joint art festival in an effort to promote the people's desire for national reunification. In a news conference this afternoon Chon Pong-cho, president of the general federation, proposed to the North Korean side that artists in the North and the South hold a joint art festival in a effort to promote the desire for national reunification, proceeding from the genuine position of artists and transcending ideological struggle and political conflict.

President Chon Pong-cho said that such a grand North-South art festival includes 10 [as heard] artistic fields, including architecture, dancing, Korean classical music, literature, fine arts, photography, stage drama, film, and music. He proposed that a joint exhibition or a joint performance be held in Pyongyang or at a designated venue.

President Chon Pong-cho said that subcommittees to realize this program should be formed in the North and the South at the earliest possible date to prepare for the proposed grand North-South art festival, that preliminary talks be held to discuss holding of the festival once a year, and that a grand art festival be held this year (?on the occasion of) the Olympics, if possible.

North May Free Japanese Crew After Olympics

SK0307030788 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Report from Tokyo by correspondent Yu Sung-chaek]

[Text] The Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN today reported that two Japanese seamen who have been detained in North Korea on charges of spying after former North Korean Army Jr. Sgt. Min Hong-ku fled North Korea aboard a Japanese freighter, the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru," would be freed after the Seoul Olympics.

The two seamen of the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru" were arrested by the North Korean authorities in November 1983 on charges of being spies and are now imprisoned after having been sentenced to 15 years in jail in December 1987.

Saying that the North Korean criminal code stipulates that 1 day of detention for the unconvicted is equivalent to 3 days of imprisonment served after conviction, the SANKEI SHIMBUN said that since it had taken 4 years and 1 month after their arrest before they were convicted and that therefore, when this period is multiplied by three times and if the number of days is added to the period they have already served in prison, the calculation is that the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru" seamen have approximately 2 years of imprisonment before they are freed.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN also said that during a recent visit to North Korea, a JSP cadre had been informed by Ho Tam, member of the North Korean Workers' Party Political Bureau, of a possible political settlement on the freedom of the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru" and speculated that there is a high possibility of Kim Il-song freeing them in the form of special amnesty following the Seoul Olympics.

Seoul Protests Entry of North's Ship Into Japan

SK0407001788 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
3 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Changing its policy of banning the entry into Japanese ports by the "Samji-hyonho," a North Korean ship known to be engaged in special subversive operations against South Korea, the Japanese Government on 1 July permitted the entry of this ship into Kitakyushu, the nearest Japanese city to South Korea.

Pointing out that North Korea's 8,313-ton class "Samji-hyonho" is a ship that practically guides Chongnyon's subversive activities against South Korea and that the "Tonggonho" made a voyage in the sea off Burma 2 months before the Rangoon incident in October 1983, the South Korean Government lodged a protest with Japan through diplomatic channels.

JCP Promoting Ties With South, NHK Reports

SK0207010888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP)—The Japanese Communist Party has been promoting exchanges with south Korea, the NHK reported Friday.

The party had an official contact with the Korean Embassy in Tokyo on June 24 after it was reported that Seoul and Tokyo will establish sisterhood ties, it said.

The party told the embassy that it will support the establishment of the sisterhood relationship provided the Seoul government permit visits by party members, including party lawmakers.

Further on Workers Killed in Iraqi Attack

Daelim To Evacuate Workers

SK0607005788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Daelim Industrial Co. confirmed yesterday that it would pull all its workers out of the oil refinery construction site in Khangsan, some 1,500 km south of Tehran, which was attacked by Iraqi fighters last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Seoul-based construction firm said that in the first-phase pullout, 150 of the 300-odd unhurt workers will be brought home Friday along with the victims of the Iraqi air raid.

A chartered Korean Air plane is scheduled to leave for Iran at 12:35 a.m. tomorrow and to return home Friday morning after stopping in Tehran for about five hours to undergo procedures to bring the workers on board, the spokesman said.

"However," he said, "things may not proceed as scheduled because a U.S. warship's downing of an Iranian airliner is likely to affect flights to and from Iran." He said Daelim was consulting with National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC), contractor of the Khangsan oil refinery plant, to evacuate all the Korean workers from the warring country.

"We have no choice but to suspend the construction work because it will take about a year to prepare for resumption of the construction," he said.

According to the spokesman, a six-member medical team of Severance Hospital in Seoul will be sent to Iran aboard the chartered DC-10 of KAL to care for the injured during their flight back home.

They are currently receiving medical treatment at NIOC Central Hospital in Tehran, and have already obtained permission from Iranian doctors to take the plane.

Embalming of the 12 killed will have reportedly been finished by tomorrow in time for the KAL plane's arrival in the Iranian capital.

Daelim plans to hospitalize the injured at five hospitals in Seoul, including Seoul National University Hospital.

KAL Jet To Retrieve Bodies

SK0607114188 Seoul YONHAP in English
1128 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's flag-carrier Korean Air (KAL) will send early Thursday morning (Korea standard time) a special jetliner to Tehran to bring back the bodies of 12 South Korean workers killed in a recent Iraqi bombing of an Iranian gas refinery, KAL officials said Wednesday.

A DC-10 jetliner will leave Seoul at 0:30 a.m. Thursday and is slated to arrive in Tehran at 7:25 a.m. (local time) via Bangkok. The KAL flight 8075 will leave Tehran at 12:30 p.m. on the same day to return to Seoul. On its way back, 16 injured workers and 32 others will also be on board, KAL officials disclosed.

KAL officials said that the KAL's special plane was given by the Iranian aviation authorities a provisional permit for landing in Tehran.

The DC-10 aircraft will carry on its way to Tehran 11 officials of the Daelim Industrial Co., 11 members of an in-flight medical aid corps, and three government officials.

In an Iraqi air raid against an Iranian gas refinery construction site on June 30, 12 workers of South Korea's Daelim Industrial Co. were killed and 37 others injured.

Ships Told To Refrain From Sailing in Gulf

SK0607010188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Korean freighters were told to refrain from cruising in the Gulf as tension are mounting in the area following the downing of an Iranian airliner by U.S. missiles.

The Korea Maritime and Port Administration said yesterday freighters will be banned from operating through Bandar-e Khomeyni.

The agency also asked cargo ships to "refrain from" moving to Bushehr.

According to the KMPA, seven Korean ships, including four tankers, are scheduled to enter or exit out of the Persian Gulf this month.

Another Korean ship is now anchored at Dubai Port in the United Arab Emirates.

DJP Calls for Probe of Iran Airbus Incident
*SK0607005588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 88 p 2*

[Text] Kim Chung-wi, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, called for a thorough investigation into the destruction of an Iran Air Airbus by the United States.

In a statement issued yesterday, Kim said the United States should report the results of the investigation to the world and do its best to settle the case.

The spokesman also called for the Korean government's reinforced actions for safety of Korean ships and aircraft travelling the Gulf area.

FRG's Foreign Minister Genscher Pays Visit

Received by Choe Kwang-su
*SK0407085088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0736 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met with his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher Monday to exchange views on South-North Korean dialogue and relations between West and East Germany.

In the meeting at Choe's office, Choe explained to Genscher South Korea's security measures for the upcoming Seoul Olympics and its Northern diplomacy, a ministry official said.

Genscher said that West Germany will help South Korea promote its Northern diplomacy, the official added.

Northern diplomacy refers to a South Korean diplomatic policy aimed at improving South Korea's relations with such countries as China and the Soviet Union. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any communist country.

Noting that the Soviet Union, China and Eastern European countries have adopted open-door policies, the German foreign minister expressed his hope that relations between South and North Korea will be improved with North Korea's adoption of such an open-door policy.

Touching on relations between South Korea and the European Community (EC), Genscher said his country will do all it can to settle pending issues raised between Korea and the EC, including the protection of intellectual property, the official said.

Choe asked for West Germany to make efforts to lessen the EC's pressure on Korea to open its domestic market wider, the official added.

Genscher flew into Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit. He is scheduled to make courtesy calls on President No Tae-u and leaders of the ruling and opposition parties.

DPA Reports Meeting
*LD0407080188 Hamburg DPA in German 0500 GMT
4 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul (DPA)—East-West relations and the importance of the European market for mutual trade were the subjects of talks in Seoul on Monday between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his South Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su.

He pointed out to his interlocutor that the Soviet reform course is of crucial importance primarily for the development and improvement of East-West relations. Genscher told DPA after the meeting. It is now up to the West to use with the same far-sightedness and determination the opportunity which has presented itself. He also hopes for all the Korean people that Gorbachev's "policy of opening up within and without" will not exclude the Soviet ally, North Korea, but will create a more favorable framework for detente on the peninsula.

Asked whether the Federal Republic, in view of its Ostpolitik, could assume a mediating role, Genscher admitted that the role of Bonn, as far as South Korean "North policy" is concerned, would have to be confined to the "explanation of successes achieved by pursuing a latent policy." "However, interest in our German-German policy has clearly grown" and will probably also be the subject of his meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u, scheduled for this afternoon, Genscher stressed.

During his meeting with Choe he also described the great strength of the Common Market and pointed out that trade is based on reciprocity, the FDP [Free Democratic Party] politician explained. It is unacceptable that firms from the European Community are treated worse on issues of setting up businesses and the protection of property than U.S. firms are. Genscher was referring to a complaint made to him on Monday by representatives of FRG industry resident in South Korea.

Genscher arrived for a 3-day visit to the South Korean capital on Sunday. Meetings with leading representatives from all four parties in the South Korean parliament, with An Pyong-hwa, trade and industry minister, and with Yi Hong-ku, minister of the National Unification Board, are also planned.

Received by No Tae-u
*SK0407122688 Seoul YONHAP in English
1146 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—Visiting Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany paid a courtesy call on South Korean President No Tae-u Monday at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

A presidential spokesman said that No and Genscher exchanged views on various matters of common concern to Seoul and Bonn, including security issues during the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 Seoul Olympic games.

Genscher, who arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit, leaves Tuesday for Bangkok after receiving an honorary doctorate in law at Seoul's Korea University.

Departs Seoul 5 July

SK0507111488 Seoul YONHAP in English
1110 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany left here on Tuesday winding up his schedule three-day visit, during which he had talks with South Korean government officials and leaders of the ruling and major opposition parties.

Staying in Seoul, the West German official met with President No Tae-u, his Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su, Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku exchanging views on trade, inter-Korean relations.

Genscher also held meetings with leading Korean businessmen with a view to promoting binational economic cooperation.

Prior to his departure, Genscher was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws at Seoul's Korea University. He delivered a speech on the subject of problems confronting divided countries in the ever-changing world.

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew Pays Official Visit

Arrives in Seoul

SK0507100588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0955 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore flew into Seoul Tuesday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of Korean President No Tae-u.

Lee and No will hold a summit on Wednesday, during which the two leaders are expected to discuss ways to combat growing international protectionism as well as measures to step up regional cooperation in preparation for the Asian-Pacific era.

During his stay in Seoul, Lee will also meet with such senior government officials as Prime Minister Yi Hyon-bae and Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae as well as leaders of the business community.

The two-way trade volume between South Korea and Singapore totaled 1.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1987, ranking Singapore as Korea's 11th largest trading partner.

Lee is scheduled to leave Seoul for Tokyo on Friday.

Greeted by Yi Hyon-bae

SK0607001588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived here yesterday for four days of talks with Korean President No Tae-u and other government and business leaders.

Upon his arrival at the Kimpo International Airport, he was greeted by Korean Prime Minister Yi Hyon-bae, Finance Minister Sakong Il and Trade-Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa.

Premier Yi, who is in Seoul for the third time, was accompanied by his wife, Kwa Geok Choo, and an entourage of 13 members. They included Minister for Finance Richard Hu Tsu Tsao and Minister for Labor Lee Yock Suan.

Twenty four journalists came together with Prime Minister Lee for news coverage.

Lee Kuan Yew who flew in from Taiwan will visit Japan after leaving Seoul.

While here, he will hold talks with President No at Chongwadae and meet Korean Premier Yi at his official residence today.

On Thursday, Lee Kuan Yew will meet Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae and attend a luncheon hosted by the leaders of four economic associations. Later in the day, he will visit Cheju Island.

During their talks today, President No and Prime Minister Yi are expected to exchange views on regional security issues in Asia and the Pacific, including the effects of the detente mood between the East and the West as well as the controversy over U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

They will also discuss joint measures to combat growing international protectionism and ways to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Korea and Singapore set up diplomatic relations in 1975 when the two-way trade volume between the two countries stood at the level of \$100 million. Last year, it soared to \$1,400 million, placing Singapore as the 11th biggest trading partner of Korea.

Holds Talks With No Tae-u

SK0607080988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0804 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew agreed in summit talks here Wednesday that their two countries

should strengthen their friendly and cooperative bilateral relations in all sectors, a Chongwadae (Korean presidential residence) spokesman said.

During the talks, President No explained the South Korean Government's efforts to improve relations with North Korea and other communist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, Chongwadae spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

The Singaporean prime minister agreed that South Korea's efforts to improve relations with communist countries will contribute to the settlement of peace and the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, the spokesman said.

The two leaders also agreed that bilateral cooperation is necessary in promoting dialogue and cooperation between the newly industrialized countries (NICs) and advanced nations, while adding that the NICs' economic development has made a considerable contribution to world prosperity.

On the political situation in Southeast Asia, the visiting prime minister said stability in the Philippines and the existence of U.S. bases in that country are important for the peace and stability of East Asia.

Thai Government To Broker Joint Investments
SK0207014488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0130 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 2 (YONHAP)—The Thai Government is ready to act as an intermediary in the establishment of joint ventures between South Korean and Thai firms, a senior Thai official said Friday.

In a meeting here with Yi Won-hong, chairman of the Korea Trade promotion Corp. (KOTRA), Chira Panutong, secretary-general of the Thai Board of Investment, said that Thailand will introduce 20 domestic firms to Korean businesses which hope to invest in Thailand.

Yi, who is attending the Conference for Industrial Cooperation and Joint Ventures With Korea, paid a courtesy call on Chira Friday.

Chira also said the Thai Government will send an investment promotion mission, comprising senior Thai officials and businessmen, to Korea for further discussions on the joint-venture projects.

On the size of Korean investment firms, Chira said that Thailand prefers small- and medium-sized businesses rather than large concerns.

Reacting to Chira's proposal, Yi said that Korean firms, in forming joint ventures with Thailand, are interested in such sectors as textiles, leather, footwear, sports goods, stationery, toys, lumber, electronics, foods, paint, plastic goods, construction and engineering.

Yi suggested that the two governments strengthen the exchange of information on joint ventures.

Investments in Thailand by Korean firms accelerated at the end of last year to reach 20 cases as of the end of last month.

Korean firms' investments in the Southeast Asian country were sluggish until the end of 1986, with only eight cases recorded.

Chira said a total of 8.1 billion dollars in investments in Thailand were approved by the board of investment last year. Foreign investments accounted for 45 percent of the total.

Total investments reached almost the same level during the first half of this year as all of last year.

'Popular Discontent' With No Tae-u Examined
SK0307002688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Jul 88 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "DJP Defeat in Vote Showdown May Spark Political Crisis; Democratic Reforms of Judiciary at Issue"]

[Text] The National Assembly's voting down yesterday of President No Tae-u's appointment of chief justice signals the biggest political crisis since he took office four months ago.

The shocking outcome of the vote dealt irreparable damage to No's prestige and his image as a popular president, political observers said.

No's effort to win back popular support for his government since his party's stunning setback in the April general elections failed, they said.

If No fails to wisely cope with the looming political crisis, they agreed, it could even shorten his presidency.

No is to seek a popular vote of confidence on his performance after the Seoul Olympics whose outcome opposition parties claimed he should accept as he promised during election campaigns.

In recent weeks, DJP officials, however, defensively said the vote result should have no bearing on his term.

No may take a dramatic step to boost the popularity of his administration such as a massive overhaul of his party hierarchy and presidential staff, political observers said.

Reinforcing such a prospect, DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung and floor leader Kim Yun-whan expressed an intention to resign right after the National Assembly vote.

Other key party officials are expected to follow suit.

No may have to make a painful decision to fire some of his most trusted aides to hold them responsible for the defeat.

No, in face of stiff opposition from rival parties and judiciary circles, reportedly reversed his decision to appoint Chong head of the judiciary.

But No faced the same strong opposition from his closest aides.

Their theory reportedly was: "If you concede this time, you will have to concede again and again."

No bought their advice and lost the vote.

Yesterday's defeat in the assembly vote may be just a sign of popular discontent with the performance of his administration, analysts viewed.

Much of the discontent centers on No's slow progress in his election pledge to bring to light all past irregularities, including those committed by his predecessor and mentor Chon Tu-hwan.

Although local newspapers revealed mountains of alleged corruption cases surrounding the Chon family, all but his younger brother Kyong-hwan are intact, they said.

Popular discontent heightened as the ruling party tried to delay activation of a parliamentary panel to look into the "Fifth Republic" scandals.

The panel is stalled as the rival parties have not settled the question of whether Chon and others related to the past scandals should be forced to testify before the panel.

Of course, the ruling party opposed questioning of Chon being included in a proposed Act on Testimony before the National Assembly which both parties agreed to enact.

Another source of popular discontent is that No failed to keep his word to sever his ties with the unpopular, scandal-ridden Fifth Republic, analysts said.

No's aborted bid to appoint Chong as chief justice is evidence, they say.

No's key mistake was his failure to read the popular consensus.

Friday's reports that Chong was appointed chief justice immediately drew fire from the opposition parties as well as the nation's judiciary circles.

And the opposition parties announced that they would make all possible efforts to block his appointment.

But No, more accurately, his aides, simply ignored it, counting on moderate NDRP to vote for the appointment.

The outcome beat their expectation.

Many NDRP lawmakers defied party leader Kim Chong-pil's order to vote for Chong.

Some political analysts quickly pointed out that it is a sign of shaking "J.P." 's (the NDRP leader's nickname) leadership.

And the vote result showed that the 35-member NDRP could not become a trustful ally to either the ruling or opposition parties.

It is also expected to speed up the ongoing campaign for judiciary reforms, led by young judges, to ensure the judiciary's independence.

No will have select new chief justice this time from among dissident judiciary figures who have sympathized with the opposition.

Otherwise he can not escape criticism that he still attempts to control the judiciary.

Kim Chong-pil Says Cohosting Not Possible

SK0207003188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday called for concerted efforts of the people for the success of the coming Seoul Olympics, claiming that it was no longer possible to co-host the world sports event with North Korea.

The president of the New Democratic Republican Party warned that the continued adherence to the slim possibility of co-hosting would just provide for an excuse to hinder the Olympics.

The NDRP president made the remarks in his keynote speech to a plenary House session as the last speaker among the leaders of the ruling and three opposition parties.

"Many suggestions have been exchanged between South and North Korea thus far for the co-hosting of the Olympics. But, now it has turned out impossible to co-host or distribute the games between the South and North," Kim said.

The NDRP president said that his party would not spare efforts to help host the Olympic Games successfully through a special parliamentary panel designed for that purpose.

Kim asserted that the foremost task facing the new parliament is to liquidate ill legacies and irregularities in the past era in a bold manner, calling for a thorough investigation into corruption during the rule of Chon Tu-hwan.

"How come the power-holders of the Fifth Republic government perpetrated such tremendous corruption in the past eight years, despite their advocacy for justice" NDRP president Kim said.

He went on "Our party would handle the investigation of the corruption in a rigid manner in accordance with the public opinion, thus to lay an institutional groundwork to prevent the recurrence of massive irregularities."

Kim, an architect of the 1961 military coup which brought Pak Chong-hui to power, once served as the prime minister during the rule of Pak.

But he was deprived of his wealth amounting to some 21 billion won by the then Martial Law command, in 1980, which claimed it was ill-gotten.

Kim said, "Now we can establish a democratic constitutional framework through people's will.

"Any revolutionary and extraordinary means should be discarded for any causes and purposes so as to safeguard the invaluable asset," Kim said.

He cited "dialogue and compromise" as the "political philosophy of the NDRP."

"Our party will discriminate between right and wrong in accordance with the people's interests," the NDRP president said.

"Our party will also make it clear our party's yes or no stance on major affairs and take due responsibilities for the administration of state affairs," Kim asserted.

Official Discusses Trade With Communist States
SK0207072288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0609 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—More than 80 joint project between South Korea and communist countries are in the consultation or implementation stages on a private basis with the help of third countries, according to a senior government official.

Kim Yong-tae, assistant economic planning minister for international policy coordination, also said the trade volume between Korea and communist countries reached two billion U.S. dollars last year.

Kim's remarks came Friday during a symposium on managing strategy in the period of internationalization, sponsored by the Samsung Economic Institute.

He said merchandise trade and personnel exchanges between Korea and communist countries have been expanding at a rapid pace since 1980.

Kim forecast that the sentiment for reform in China and East Bloc countries coupled with the Seoul Olympics will contribute to the improvement of relations and expanded economic exchanges between Korea and those countries.

He said the government will establish effective economic cooperation measures to bring about more positive and systematic activities by Korean businesses in communist countries.

Assembly Urges North To Attend Olympics
SK0207001888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0009 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers of South Korea's four major political parties jointly submitted a resolution to the National Assembly Friday calling for North Korea's participation in the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 Seoul Olympics.

In the suprapartisan resolution, the four parties stated that the Seoul Olympics provide a golden opportunity for Korea to accelerate national reconciliation and reunification.

It is the duty of the National Assembly to urge North Korea's participation in the Olympics, said the resolution signed by 101 lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the three opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party.

The resolution expressed the lawmakers' hope that North Korean athletes and brethren will use the Olympics as a chance to demolish the wall of national division and travel freely in South Korea for two months around the time of the games.

The resolution also calls for the two Koreas to make positive and progressive efforts to achieve national unification by vitalizing various contacts and exchanges of people representing all walks of life in both Koreas with the Seoul Olympics as a beginning.

North Korea has maintained a position that it would not attend the games unless it was allowed to co-host them, despite repeated South Korean and International Olympic Committee's appeals for its participation.

Assembly To Seek Contacts With Communists
SK0607005388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly will seek contacts with parliamentarians of the nonaligned and Communist countries this year in an effort to support the government's northern diplomatic policies.

The decision was made in a meeting of the floor leaders of the four ruling and opposition parties which was presided over by Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun.

Kim said diplomacy by parliamentarians is important because it can complement limitations in the government's diplomacy on some occasions.

"Now is the time for diversifying our channels for diplomacy with Communist countries," he said.

As the first step, an official said, the National Assembly will dispatch 15 parliamentarian teams abroad and invite some 10 foreign parliamentary leaders this year.

Fisheries Seek To Ply Communist Waters
SK0307010488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Jul 88 p 6

[By staff reporter Kim Chae-il]

[Text] A growing number of Korean fishing boats have advanced into the territorial waters of Communist countries recently to seek a breakthrough to the dwindling haul from the deep seas.

Timed with the stiffening of regulations on foreign fishing operations by the United States in the North Pacific Ocean, Korean fisheries firms have groped intensively for ways to develop new fishing grounds, including the coastal waters of Communist nations.

Handoo Fisheries fished successfully in the waters off China in the beginning of last year after concluding a contract with Chinese authorities, the first of its kind in Korea's fishing history.

Junghan Fisheries and Chinil Fisheries are also gearing up to enter Vietnamese waters, based on contracts with the Communist government.

Other fisheries firms are making aggressive moves to fish in territorial waters of the Soviet Union, occasioned by the establishment of a fisheries contract between the United States and the Soviet Union, which allows U.S.-flagged ships' operation in Soviet waters.

Quite a few Korean firms are active in the United States through joint venture with the U.S. fisheries companies. The Sea of Okhotsk of the Soviet Union was reported to be abundant with pollack.

Handoo Fisheries, through joint venture with a Hong Kong company, operates four trawlers in the waters off the Shantung peninsula. Last year, they landed about 1,260 tons of 20 kinds, including thorn back and stin-gray.

A Handoo official said, haul from the Chinese seas is on a sharp rise this year.

"The first aim on entering Chinese waters is to catch the high-priced *Pseudosciaena manchurica*. With good results, Handoo will continue operations in the waters for 10 years to come."

Recently, business sources said, a trading company, KoAm International, has got a permit from China for fishing operations in its territorial waters through direct contact with Chinese authorities.

Another trader, Shinheung Trading, entered Chinese waters last October but has recently withdrawn due to poor fishing performance, the sources said.

Shinheung's failure was attributed to the excessive expenditure required for a 687-ton ship in tropical waters with poor marine resources, it was analyzed.

Junghan Fisheries, after obtaining the authorization from Vietnam, is poised to get down to the operation in the lower reaches of the Mekong River which is reported to be affluent with shrimp, gold bream and other high-priced fish.

Depending on the fishing harvest, Junghan Fisheries plans to expand the fishing ground to the Tongking Bay through consultations with the Vietnamese authorities, business sources said.

Chinil, which chalked up a considerable profits from the waters of the Middle East region, has been attempting to enter Vietnam's territorial waters for a long time. Its operation in the Vietnamese sea will be feasible in the latter half of this year after getting approval from the National Fisheries Administration of Korea.

Business sources said that Oyang Fisheries and Daelim Fishery, who are both establishing joint ventures with U.S. firms, are positively studying entering Soviet territorial waters with the conclusion of a new U.S.-Soviet Union fisheries contract providing momentum.

A 4,500-ton trawler, "Articstorm," a joint venture between Oyang Fisheries and a U.S. firm, is operating in the Bering Sea and Daelim Fishery plans to put a 2,200-ton trawler into U.S. territorial waters in July.

Two fisheries firms are inclined to advance into the Soviet Union's Sea of Okhotsk, in case the country recognizes the operation of U.S. ships there. Unknown, however, were the conditions to be requested by the Soviet Union in return for its authorization of U.S. fishing activities.

In addition, Marine Enterprise, Silla Trading and Samho Moolsan established joint ventures with U.S. companies but have no U.S.-flagged ships. "And so, their immediate advance into Soviet waters is implausible," a business source said.

Dongwon Industrial, Koryo Fisheries, Cheongyang Fisheries and other firms are knocking at the door to enter Soviet waters, capitalizing on their joint ventures with the United States.

Opposition, DJP Urge Improved Ties With North
SK0407090088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0850 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean opposition parties and the ruling party issued statements Monday calling on North Korea to reopen inter-Korean dialogues and for the South Korean Government to make more efforts to promote personnel and material exchanges between the two Koreas.

The statements were released on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the July 4 South-North joint communique which pledged mutual collaboration to seek peaceful reunification.

In its statement, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) called on North Korea to reopen South-North dialogues, pointing out that the northern side had unilaterally broken off the dialogues.

The DJP urged that North Korea abandon all its plans to interrupt the upcoming Seoul Olympics, adding that the North should use the games as an opportunity to achieve national reconciliation.

The DJP also said the South Korean Government should do its utmost to realize inter-Korean senior officials' meetings as soon as possible and materialize personnel and material exchanges.

The statement by the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said the government should move away from a makeshift reunification policy and courageously liberalize discussions on reunification.

The PPD statement also welcomed the idea of the two Koreas holding a joint concert at the Demilitarized Zone dividing the peninsula. The proposal for a joint concert was recently made by Yun I-sang, a Korean-born composer who lives in West Germany.

The minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party also issued a statement calling on the government and the entire nation to make more efforts to realize reunification earlier through South-North dialogues and exchanges.

Catholic Priests' Council Calls for Exchanges
SK0507003588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 5 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The Korea Catholic Priests' Council for Justice urged civilian-level exchanges between South and North Korea on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the South-North Joint Communique.

In a statement, the council said yesterday the government should make arrangements for South-North exchanges at the civilian level, including South-North students' athletic events, "peace marches" for national unification and South-North music festivals.

The statement claimed that the joint communique was issued on the basis of Seoul's "Yusin Constitution" and Pyongyang's Socialist Constitution, without participation of people from both sides.

"We oppose a unification policy in which one side tries to win over the other side by force," it said.

Succession Issue Flares Up in DJP Camp
SK0207012188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Jul 88 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Succession Issue Emerging After June 29 Anniversary"]

[Text] DJP floor-leader Kim Yun-hwan says he may not become a "king" but will become a "kingmaker."

Kim, one of President No Tae-u's most trusted aides, made a debatable remark during his recent visit to the party's press corps room:

"Anyone who aspires to become the next 'king' should first win my heart."

Asked by a startled reporter if he was telling a truth, he responded with a confident smile.

The reporters instantly knew he was talking about a successor to No, a subject everyone in the ruling circle refuses to publicly discuss.

No newspaper or television station reported the remark, possibly because his words were about such a sensitive issue that the reporters must have thought they were off-the-record.

Kim elaborated: "I am such an influential figure that I can play a role again in the birth of a king."

His name has already been mentioned as one of the party "heavyweights" who are likely to take a shot in 1992 when No's single five-year term ends.

Other names mentioned as promising candidates for the next presidential election include the First State Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-chan, DJP Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong and former Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong.

Chief party policymaker Yi Han-tong and former party chairman Kwon Ik-hyon are also possibilities.

Talk about No's successor suddenly flared up after No's Wednesday remarks during his visit to party headquarters to celebrate his famous "June 29 democratic reforms declaration" of a year ago.

No told key party members that the party's next presidential candidate should be selected through free competition.

"In due course, several party leaders with strong followings will emerge," No said. "A candidate should come from among them."

Why No talked about his successor after only four months in office was unclear.

Yet is helped dispel speculation that he might try to handpick the next president.

By as early as next March, a clear picture of who the frontrunners are will emerge.

In March, three vice presidents will be picked at a party convention.

Many DJP officials think one of the three will go on to win the party's nomination.

The six so-called "big guns" deny they are eyeing the vice president posts. But they are already in a clandestine war of nerves, reportedly monitoring each other's activities.

They collect information through their aides about who met whom and for what purpose.

The war is expected to intensify once the party confirms its plan to call national convention.

Their success will largely depend on whether they are able to build up their own powerful factions.

Pak and Kim appear to have an advantage because of their highly conspicuous and powerful positions.

Widely regarded as the No. 2 man in the ruling party hierarchy, Pak virtually controls party operations. He also meets No more frequently than any other party official.

Party chairman Yun Kil-chu ranks above him, but Yun is regarded as a figurehead because of his age and background.

Pak's military background could be an advantage and disadvantage at the same time. He retired as a four-star Army general in 1983 to enter politics.

He will become the choice of people who may say: "Anyone who knows the military well can prevent its political intervention."

But his name is linked to the infamous Kwangju incident in which nearly 200 civilians and soldiers were killed. He was commander of an Army unit dispatched to control the violent street protests.

His political fortunes will largely depend on the outcome of a parliamentary investigation panel's work. If the panel determines the military acted correctly, he will no longer be embarrassed that his name is connected with the incident.

Kim is also well positioned. He will try to use his conspicuous floor-leader post to demonstrate his political skill. He seems to be doing an excellent job.

His background as a journalist, his attractive bearing and his popular image as a logical, moderate politician will add to his appeal.

His moderate image was strengthened during last June's anti-government protests.

He was known to be one of the few presidential aides who opposed mobilization of the military to control the street campaigns.

Yi Chong-chan enjoys high popularity inside and outside the party. He has long been known as a leader of the party's young generation.

He proved his political potential when he won an Assembly in the Chongno district by beating tough rival Kim Myong-yun, acting president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

But he hasn't received due recognition as evidenced by his appointment to the relatively inconspicuous post of first state minister for political affairs.

Yi reportedly demanded a more important job such as party secretary-general or floor leader.

Chong, the former defense and home affairs minister, is widely recognized as a logical, moderate figure, despite his military background.

But he has to prove his political potential before he is seriously considered as a contender for a vice president post.

The contest for the vice president posts is expected to begin in earnest after the Seoul Olympics.

Yi Il-kyu To Conduct Major Reshuffle of Judges
SK0607010588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] A major reshuffle of judges throughout the country is expected to be carried out soon, as the reform-minded ex-justice, Yi Il-kyu, was endorsed by the National Assembly as the nation's 10th chief justice yesterday.

In light of the recent chorus of demands for reforms in the judiciary by most lawyers and junior judges, court observers said, Yi will conduct a large-scale shuffling of judges of the Supreme Court and other courts.

Hundreds of junior judges had strongly demanded a sweeping revamping of the judiciary, particularly the highest court. The Korean Bar Association with which most lawyers are affiliated also had called for reforms in the law-enforcing branch.

These prompted Kim Yong-chol to step down as chief justice.

Chong Ki-sung, a justice who was deemed pro-government, was rejected by the legislature as head of the Supreme Court on Saturday.

A large scale reshuffle of judges was suggested by the new chief justice himself.

Yi told reporters at his office hours after being nominated by President No Tae-u as chief justice, "I will not remain idle."

He showed the reaction as to reporters' questions that he could do little for the talked-about judiciary reforms, since he will serve only for about two years. Yi must retire in December, 1990 when he turns 70.

"It is certain that Yi will pick independent-minded judges for the lineup of the highest court because the independence of the judiciary is in order," one seasoned lawyer said.

Justices are appointed by the President at the recommendation of the chief justice.

The independence of the Supreme Court will depend on whether Yi is able to exclude outside influences in recommending justices to the President, the lawyer said.

Lawyer Yi Yong-sop, former chief justice, said, "I expect the new head of the judiciary will carry out reforms and cope with political matters flexibly."

A junior judge in a Seoul court demanded that the new chief justice conduct a fairer reshuffle of judges by putting aside such factors as birthplace and academic background.

There is speculation that about eight to 10 incumbent judges of the Supreme Court will be replaced by lawyers devoted to the independence of the judiciary. As a result, just two or three justices may be retained.

Justices who likely to be axed are those with close links to the past administration, court observers said. [sentence as published]

They maintained that these judges must go in an "era of democratization."

Those who may become new justices include lawyers Yi Se-chung, chairman of the Seoul branch of the Korea Bar Association, Cho Chun-hui and O Sok-nak.

Half of the 18 head judges of the country's district courts are expected to be promoted to seats on the highest court.

As a result, judges who are not promoted are expected to leave the courts.

Students' Anti-Americanism Trend Viewed
SK0207013088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0043 GMT 2 Jul 88

["News Analysis" by Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Skin the Yankees. Does it conjure up images of a group of American Indian warriors in the days of the old Wild West?

If so, the warriors came back to life three weeks ago at a rather exotic place, an eight-lane boulevard in downtown Seoul.

To match the new surroundings complete with choking tear gas, the modern-day warriors were smart enough to leave their tomahawks behind and arm themselves with firebombs instead.

Are they really gonna skin alive the Yankees? shouted one of the 20th century Yankees stunned by the three-word quote that immediately captured headlines across the Pacific in the United States.

Never heard of it. Must have been misunderstood by an American reporter who speaks no Korean. It has nothing to do with your safety here during the Olympic games, shouted back his friend in Seoul who had to cut short his sleep to answer a midnight rush of long-distance telephone calls from the United States.

On June 10, the same day that students began a month-long popular fight for democracy a year ago, thousands of students took to the streets again here but this time in an attempt to go to the border with North Korea for a planned meeting with North Korean students.

Battling tens of thousands of riot police firing tear gas on the scorching asphalt pavement under the summer sun, the students shouted *mije chukchul* (drive out American imperialism), *choguk tongil* (unify our motherland).

Their calls seemed in sharp contrast to what they and their predecessors have shouted for the past quarter of a century, down with the military dictatorship.

The media moved quickly to label the new student protest themes as anti-Americanism and reunification.

The students' efforts to march to the border were blocked, however, showing that history has repeated itself in South Korea.

Their fathers, heroes of the 1960 protests to overthrow the U.S.-backed dictatorial and corrupt government of Syngman Rhee, were forced to cancel a similar march because of a military coup.

I feel so strange to witness the repetition of history, a silver-haired senior Korean journalist said.

We thought our people were too homogeneous to remain divided for political ideology. And the division itself was not what we wanted, was it? he said.

At the end of World War II, U.S. and Soviet military forces occupied each half of the Korean peninsula expelling the Japanese colonial government and Army that had ruled Korea since 1910.

The national division became an entrenched fact when each side of the peninsula established separate governments under the guidance of their liberators in 1948 and fought each other in the fratricidal Korean war of 1950-53.

Through generations of the student movement in South Korea, national reunification remained the most dominant theme although the rapid industrialization and protracted authoritarian rule in the following decades added what successive governments called a left-leaning tone.

When a new wave of anti-imperialist and anti-fascist student protests swept the country following the bloody suppression of the civil uprising in Kwangju by martial law forces and the subsequent rise to power by another group of Army generals, the students declared their ultimate goal was national reunification.

They called for a popular struggle by the farmers, workers and liberal intellectuals not only to drive out what they called the fascist government controlled by imperialists, but also to achieve national reunification.

National reunification was also the ultimate goal of a new generation of student activists who kindled a whirlwind of anti-americanism in the nation in 1986.

Our anti-American struggle aims at achieving national liberation and reunification by driving out the American imperialism and its fascist regime in South Korea, they said.

Anti-Americanism is a rather new theme in South Korea, a country believed by many to be the last place in the world where one would hear such words as Yankee go home.

The students believed the 1980 military action in Kwangju was possible only with the consent of the United States, which holds operational control over the South Korean Armed Forces under the 1954 Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. The students were so frustrated by the military action in Kwangju, that their underground anti-imperialism surfaced.

In March 1982, a student activist set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in the southern port city of Pusan.

A month later, a U.S. national flag was burned during a campus demonstration.

The first major anti-American incident occurred three years later with the occupation of the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul in May 1985 by students demanding an apology by the United States for its alleged role in suppressing the Kwangju uprising.

Coupled with the U.S. pressure on Korea to open its markets to U.S. goods and services, the anti-American sentiment snowballed as a new generation in the student movement became active in the spring of 1986, declaring American imperialism as its sole enemy.

Sporadic attacks continued against U.S. Government and private facilities by small groups of student activists armed with firebombs, but the attacks were mostly symbolic gestures and posed no physical threat to Americans.

After a year-long recess to fight for democracy, students were triggered into action with the torture death of a student activist by police. This time the students had broader public support stemming from their successful leading role in 1987 as well as the stepped up U.S. trade pressure.

Although the public has denounced the students as extreme radicals for their recent violent attacks on U.S. facilities, their chants of Yankee go home come as no surprise to any passers-by on the streets of Seoul.

The attempted march to the border on June 10 was also scolded by their fathers and grandfathers as too hasty. However, the hasty action led the government to announce a set of unprecedented measures for freer public discussions on reunification and exchanges of students with North Korea.

When we first attacked the U.S. facilities and called for national reunification, not only the government but many adults suspected us of links to North Korean spies, a student activist said.

The 22-year-old, who did not want to be named, added triumphantly, now, nobody yells at us when we chant "Yankee go home," and even the government has begun talking about student exchanges with North Korea.

The results of a recent survey on the political orientation of students also seemed to support his remarks.

Professor Choe Pyong-kil of Yonsei University, who conducted a similar survey nine years ago, said, in 1977, North Korea topped the list of countries hated most by the students, but it placed third this year behind Japan and the United States.

Police Allow Unification March by Dissidents
SK0507004188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 5 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] In a rare move, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday authorized dissident organizations to conduct a march for national unification in the capital's central areas.

Kim U-hyon, the city's top police officer, said the march, named "grand peaceful march for reunification," was approved after the organizers promised no violence.

The march, organized by 47 religious and dissident bodies, started at 7:10 p.m. yesterday from the old site of Kyonghui Palace near Kwanghwamun Intersection to Taehang-no in northeastern Seoul.

More than 2,000 people participated in the event. There were no clashes between the marchers and police, a police spokesman said.

Police were determined to clamp down on those who acted "differently," the metropolitan police chief said.

Subject to the crackdown were those who would obstruct the passage of traffic and distribute illegal pamphlets, which had nothing to do with reunification issues, he said.

Burma

President San Yu Meets EEC Commissioner

BK0507141888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Mr Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner, at the Credentials Hall in the People's Assembly compound in Rangoon at 1700 today.

Also present on the occasion were U Aye Ko, vice president; U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council; Thura U Tun Tin, acting prime minister and minister of planning and finance; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and defense minister; U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; Colonel Ket Sein, director general of the President's Office; U Shwe Zin, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department; and members of the visiting delegation.

Insurgents Surrender at Army Camps 1-15 June

BK0507145688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] People belonging to insurgent organizations, who have come to realize their wrongdoing, have been surrendering with assorted weapons and ammunition to different army camps. The following surrenders were reported between 1-15 June 1988:

Eastern Military Command: Private Aik Yi San of the BCP's [Burma Communist Party] 815th Military Region surrendered at Wan Ta-pu; platoon leader Aik San gave himself up with one M-22 automatic rifle at (Saw Magon) Army Camp; and deputy platoon leader Aik Maw and Pvt Law Sar of the 768th Brigade surrendered with an M-22 and an M-14 automatic rifle at Mong Yang Garrison.

Pvts Ja Na and Pyinya belonging to the Lauk Li Unit of the insurgent SUA's [Shan United Army] (Loi Phyu) Camp surrendered at (Ta Sang) Camp.

Pvt Aik Ket, alias Tun Hla, of the insurgent SURA's [Shan United Revolutionary Army] 271st Brigade gave himself up with an M-16 automatic rifle at Mong Pang camp, and Pvts Pan La and Aik Ngen of the 804th Battalion under the 273d Brigade gave themselves up with one M-16 and an HK-33 at Ho-lan camp.

Northeast Military Command: Pvt Maung Law of the BCP's 1st Brigade Headquarters surrendered at (Na-le) Camp with one M-21 automatic rifle.

Pvt Than Tun of the insurgent SSA's [Shan State Army] 2024th Battalion surrendered at Kunhing Camp.

Northern Military Command: Pvt Maung Pu of the insurgent KIA's [Kachin Independence Army] 5th Battalion surrendered at (Wun Pyin) Camp.

Northwest Military Command: Pvt Tate Bahadur of the insurgent KIA's 1st Battalion surrendered at Shwebo Camp.

Southeast Military Command: Pvt Aro, alias Aung Sein, of the Mon insurgent group surrendered at Lamaing camp.

Lieutenant Tun Sein of the insurgent KNU's [Karen National Union] Central Office surrendered at Kyaikto Garrison. Pvts Ba Than and Hla Thwe of the Thaton District Unit surrendered with two M-16's at (Natkyi) Camp.

Briefs

PRC Delegation Visits

Mr Huang Shiming, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and members of his delegation, visited the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC] Headquarters at 0845 today and called on Dr Maung Di, LYCOC vice chairman; U Hla Tun, LYCOC secretary; U Kyaw San, LYCOC joint secretary; and U M. Zau Nan, LYCOC member. Later, the visiting delegation called on U Chit Swe, vice chairman of the Peasants Organization Central Body [POCB]; U San Tun, POCB secretary; U Kyaw, POCB joint secretary; and U Tin Wan, POCB member, at the POCB Headquarters. From there, the visiting delegation proceeded to the Workers Organization Central Body [WOCB] Headquarters and called on U Kyi Thein, WOCB vice chairman; U Nyunt Thein, WOCB secretary; U Ba Htwe, WOCB joint secretary; and U Min Aung, WOCB member. At noon, the PRC delegation visited the Central Institute of Political Science where they were welcomed and shown around by Principal U Ye Myint, Vice Principal U Myo Thein, and heads of departments. At 1800, the PRC delegation called on U Htwe Han, secretary of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party Headquarters [BSPPH], at the Inya Lake Hotel. Also present at the meeting were U Min Kyi, secretary of the International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee of the BSPPH; and U Hla Shwe, member of the Scientific and Technological Affairs Committee. Later, U Aung Thein, secretary of the BSPPH, held a banquet for the PRC visitors at the Inya Lake Hotel. [Text] [BK30061441 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Jun 88]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

King Suspends 5 Supreme Court Judges

BK0607071088 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0616 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 6 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Malaysian king has suspended five Supreme Court judges who issued a temporary order to prevent a tribunal from presenting to the king its recommendation

whether the head of the Malaysian judiciary should be sacked.

Wan Suleiman Pawan Teh, George Seah, Mohamed Azmi Kamaruddin, Eusoffe Abdoolcader, and Wan Hamzah Sulaiman had Saturday unanimously allowed an appeal by counsel for the suspended lord president, Mohamed Salleh Abas, against a High Court decision to postpone making such an order.

The five issued a joint statement, which was distributed by Wan Suleiman to reporters at his court chambers here, saying: "We have to announce that all the five of us have been suspended from exercising our functions as judges of the Supreme Court sitting on July 2, 1988. We may issue a statement later."

There was no immediate confirmation from the government or the palace concerning the suspensions, which according to the Malaysian Constitution, should lead to the appointment of a tribunal to probe whether they should be sacked.

The circumstances of the Saturday sitting were considered controversial—some claimed the Supreme Court had acted as court of first instance instead of one of appeal, and the ready availability of the five on a Saturday (when the courts are open for only half a day and a few hear cases). [sentence as received]

Also, two of the five judges—Wan Suleiman and Seah—were to have been in Kota Bharu in Kelantan State, about 660 km from here, to hear appeal cases with another Supreme Court judge.

That session was abruptly called off Saturday morning and, according to sources, the two flew back to Kuala Lumpur that morning even before the High Court decided to postpone its decision on Salleh's application.

Salleh, 58, who was the government's solicitor-general before being named to the Supreme Court, faces charges of making criticisms against the government which could undermine public confidence in the administration and also of writing a letter to the king and the Malay rulers which allegedly was intended to influence them into taking some form of action against Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

The letter followed a meeting of judges in Kuala Lumpur in March regarding public criticisms and comments Mahathir had made about the judiciary. The meeting also discussed amendments to the Constitution which affected the scope and power of the judiciary.

On June 28, a day before the tribunal began its proceedings, Salleh's lawyers began court action to stop the panel from operating, claiming it was not properly formed and that some of its members are not qualified for the appointment.

On June 29 the lawyers asked the tribunal to postpone its session because of the court action initiated. When it refused to do so, they walked out, leaving the panel with only evidence presented by the attorney-general (public prosecutor), Abu Talib Osman, and his witnesses.

The tribunal includes two foreign judges, Sri Lankan Chief Justice K.A.P. Ranasinge and Singapore Senior Supreme Court Judge T.S. Sinnathuray. It is chaired by Abdul Hamid Omar, the chief justice of Malaya, who is next senior most to Salleh and is acting lord president.

The other panel members are the speaker of the lower house of the Malaysian Parliament, Mohamed Zahir Ismail (who is a former judge), the chief justice of Borneo, Lee Hun Hoe, and Abdul Aziz Mohamed Zain, a retired judge.

High Court Judge Ajaib Singh heard the application last Friday for leave to apply for an order of prohibition against the tribunal. He postponed a decision to Saturday, then said he was to hear a submission from the attorney-general or his representative before making a decision, putting off the hearing to Monday and refusing to grant an interim order in the meantime.

Half-an-hour later, Salleh's lawyers sought and obtained from the Supreme Court a temporary restraining order against the tribunal on the grounds that the panel was proceeding with its task speedily and could have come to a conclusion by last weekend.

Tribunal secretary Dr Mazlan Ahmad said Tuesday the panel will meet Wednesday to finalize its report, saying the Supreme Court order only prohibits the tribunal from handing over its decision to the king.

Lawyer Terms Salleh Tribunal 'Unlawful'

BK0107120088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 1 (AFP)—A lawyer Friday told the high court that a tribunal investigating Malaysia's top judge Salleh Abas for alleged misconduct was unlawful.

Raja Aziz Addruse said there was no evidence to suggest that Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had made the necessary representations for setting up the tribunal as required under the Malaysian Constitution.

"Without representations (by the prime minister) it is not possible for the king to act on his own in setting up the tribunal," Mr Aziz told Judge Ajaib Singh.

Mr Aziz was arguing a petition by Judge Salleh, lord president of the Supreme Court, for leave to apply for a prohibition order freezing proceedings by the tribunal of six judges including one each from Sri Lanka and Singapore.

Judge Salleh, 58, was suspended late last month after Dr Mahathir said Malaysia's king, Sultan Iskandar, took offence to a letter the judge sent to him.

Judge Salleh said in an affidavit supporting his petition that he wrote the letter after a meeting of some 20 judges who were "very concerned" with open attacks on the judiciary by Dr Mahathir.

The government has asked the tribunal to rule on five charges and advise Sultan Iskandar whether Judge Salleh should be sacked. The charges include allegations that Judge Salleh undermined Dr Mahathir's government and triggered fear among non-Moslems by advocating a switch to an Islamic legal system.

Lawyers say the unprecedented move reflects the strained ties between Dr Mahathir's seven-year-old administration and the judiciary over several court rulings against the state.

Judge Ajaib adjourned hearing to Saturday despite a plea by Mr Aziz for an immediate order to stay proceedings of the tribunal.

"Your lordship should direct a stay now because it would be a travesty of justice if the court sat tomorrow only to find out that the tribunal had completed its work," Mr Aziz said.

Mr Aziz said that even if Dr Mahathir had made the necessary representations to the king, his advice would have been "in bad faith" after having openly attacked the judiciary.

"The constant attacks on the judiciary would disqualify the prime minister from advising the Agong (king) on the composition of the tribunal," he said.

Mr Aziz said that Attorney-General Abu Talib Othman offered to help Judge Salleh secure a job with the International Islamic Bank in Jeddah if he opted for early retirement with full pension.

But he said Judge Salleh changed his mind after initially agreeing to step down because he feared that the independence of the judiciary might be jeopardised if the accepted the offer.

The tribunal's secretary, Mazlan Ahmad, said in a written statement Friday that the panel was "deliberating very carefully" the representations made to it and would continue sitting Saturday.

Government Amends ISA To Stop Legal Challenge
BK0507165288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 (AFP)—The Malaysian Government Tuesday presented an amendment to the Internal Security Act (ISA) before Parliament which would prevent any legal challenge to detention without trial under the act.

"No action, suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings of any form shall be brought, instituted or maintained in any court on any ground," the amendment to the Internal Security Act of 1962 said.

The amendment follows a spate of legal suits in the courts over the arrest of 119 people under the act late last year.

A total of 42 people, including parliamentary opposition leader Lim Kit Siang, who is also the secretary-general of the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP), are still in long-term detention.

The current act provides for detention without trial on specific grounds and following set procedures. Many of the legal challenges have been based on alleged contravention of these requirements.

The amendment presented Tuesday would leave no grounds for such suits.

Lee Lam Thye, the acting DAP secretary-general, said the amendment was "draconian."

"It takes away the basic human rights of the detainees and we will fight it," he said.

The amendment will have to come up for a second reading in Parliament before it can be debated.

The amendment would not affect cases already instituted, such as DAP Vice-Chairman Karpal Singh's second application for a writ of habeas corpus over his detention under the ISA.

Mr. Karpal was detained in October and successfully won a first habeas corpus application in March but was re-arrested several hours later.

Japanese Diet Members Urge Detainees Release
OW0507132988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 KYODO—Three visiting Japanese opposition parliamentarians appealed to the Malaysian government Tuesday to release more than 50 Malaysians detained without trial for nine months under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The Diet members from Japan's top opposition Japan Socialist Party, Minoru Mizuta, Katsusuke Ozawa and Shoji Motooka expressed deep concern over the detentions, which include Malaysian opposition party members, professionals, members of certain church groups and others from public interest groups.

"It is to be regretted that the democratic image of the country is tarnished by such detentions without trial ... contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter," they said in a statement on the last day of their six-day visit to Malaysia.

Last October, police detained 106 people under the ISA for allegedly threatening national security by inciting racial feelings.

Two months later 52 were released but the others, including opposition leader Lim Kit Siang and four other opposition members of Parliament, were slapped with two-year detention-without-trial orders by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

The detentions have been widely criticized, members of the European and Australian parliaments have also expressed concern.

As part of the Japan Socialist Party's commitment to environmental issues, the three Diet members also rapped Japanese companies here for "importing" pollution from Japan to Malaysia.

They pointed to the radioactive waste dumping by Asian Rare Earth, a company 35 percent owned by Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Ltd., which is embroiled in a court case brought by residents near its factory in Ipoh, 200 kilometers north of here.

The residents are seeking to stop operation of the factory, alleging it is a health threat.

"This is an example of 'pollution imported' from Japan to Malaysia, since disposal of radioactive waste in this manner is strictly prohibited in Japan," the statement said.

Four of the people involved in the Perak antiradioactivity committee which organized the residents were also detained under the ISA but subsequently released.

The statement also expressed regret over the experience of Malaysians "victimized by the atrocities of the Japanese invasion" during World War II.

Mizuta and Ozawa are members of the House of Representatives while Motooka is a member of the House of Councillors.

The three visited public interests group leaders as well as members of the opposition Democratic Action Party and Pan Malaysian Islamic Party.

They also called on Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim on Tuesday before leaving for Japan.

Soviet Minister, Delegation Concludes Visit

Discusses Palm Oil Supply

BK0407085288 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] The Soviet Union has given an assurance that it will continue to buy Malaysian palm oil and will not be influenced by the anti-palm oil smear campaign of the American Soyabean Association.

The deputy chairman of the council of ministers of the USSR, Mr V.M. Kamentsev, told this to the minister of primary industries, Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. He said the Soviet Government did not even bother to listen to the campaign. He said Russians like palm oil.

Last year, the USSR imported a 160,000 tons of Malaysian palm oil for edible and industrial purposes. Datuk Dr Lim told newsmen there is potential of the U.S.S.R. increasing its intake of palm oil. Datuk Dr Lim talked for about 1 hour with Mr Kamentsev.

Leaves for Home

BK0507104188 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Malaysia and the Soviet Union can look forward to closer economic cooperation once the Soviet-proposed joint commission on trade and economic matters is set up. The USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, V.M. Kamentsev said the joint commission would be significant for businessmen from the two countries to identify areas of business which could be ventured into.

In an interview with BERNAMA in Kuala Lumpur before leaving for home, he said he was very satisfied with the outcome of the talks with Malaysian leaders. During his 1-day stay in the Malaysian capital, Mr Kamentsev met Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, Trade and Industry Minister Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, and Primary Industries Minister Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik.

He said the commission should strictly be a trade and economic institution and not a bureaucratic commission. He said basically, the purpose of the commission is for both countries to know each other better.

According to Foreign Affairs Ministry Deputy Secretary General Datuk Abdul Majid Mohamed, the proposal was to find an umbrella organization to facilitate bilateral economic exchanges as there were a number of

agreements to form the basis for such enhanced exchanges. The joint commission will comprise representatives from various agencies, but this will first be discussed by both sides.

Commentary Views Soviet Trade Proposal

*BK0507163088 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has proposed the setting up of a joint commission on trade and economic matters with Malaysia as a means of enhancing bilateral relations between the two countries. The proposal was made by Mr V.M. Kamentsev, the visiting deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers during his discussions with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba yesterday.

Malaysia is an open economy and willing to trade with almost any country in the world. It is up to the country concerned to meet the needs of the country and the standards demanded by Malaysian consumers in competition with Malaysia's other trading partners.

As Ghafar Baba pointed out to the visiting Soviet leader, Malaysia was providing every encouragement to the private sector to develop contacts with their Soviet counterparts. There is no restriction on their engaging in trade and business with the Soviet Union, nor was there any restriction on travels or the remittance of foreign exchange. If anything, it is the responsibility of the Soviet exporters to be more aggressive in selling their products and in meeting the standards and quality demanded by the Malaysian businessmen and consumers.

The ball really is in the Soviet Union's court. Recent developments in the Soviet Union, especially the restructuring of its economy has been watched as closely by Malaysia as it is by other countries. The Soviet leader, in his call for perestroika or the restructuring of the Soviet Union, has pointed out on many occasions the need for Soviet enterprises and industries to be more aware of consumer needs and demands. He has also called for a more professional approach on the part of those who run and manage industries in the Soviet Union. All these are developments that could, if successful, lead to the Soviet Union playing a major role in world trade and economy.

Malaysia feels that the Soviet Union has the potential to become an important trading partner for this country, if the efforts at restructuring are successful.

The openness exhibited at the recent Soviet Communist Party conference promises that the restructuring desired by Mr Gorbachev would be accomplished, provided there are no hiccups in the days ahead.

The Soviet Union, like Malaysia, is in some respects a developing country. The vast resources in Siberia are still to be exploited. Unlike Malaysia, however, the Soviet Union is advanced scientifically and technologically. The development of her resources, coupled with a scientific and technological capability, provides the potential for the Soviet Union to be a major industrialized power, one with whom any country in the world will be willing and eager to trade. It is now really up to the Soviet Union to make whatever changes are necessary in its trading practices and her economy to fulfil Mr Kamentsev's expressed desire for an enhancement of bilateral economic relations between the two countries.

Soviets To Discuss Cosmonaut Training Program

*BK3006110588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1021 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Soviet Government will send a delegation here at the end of this year for further discussions with the Malaysian Government on its offer to include a Malaysian in its space programme.

Malaysian Science, Technology, and Environment Minister Stephen Yong told Parliament Thursday the government has yet to receive any official application from Malaysians to join the Soviet space flight.

He said the potential astronaut must be physically and mentally fit, apart from having to pass certain tests and examinations set by the organisers.

In addition, he will have to undergo a two-year training stint in the Soviet Union and must also be able to speak and understand Russian.

He said the Soviet Government made the offer to Malaysia to join in the space research programme during the Moscow visit of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed last August.

Defense Minister Meets Indonesian Army Chief

*BK0507092288 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0822 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Defence Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen Tuesday called for intensification of the exchange of military officers and personnel between Malaysia and Indonesia.

"The process should not be confined to the higher level but involve all levels," he told reporters after Indonesian Army Chief General Edi Sudrajat called on him, here.

He said frequent exchanges could benefit military cooperation between the two countries, especially in the border areas.

Gen Edi Sudrajat later attended a briefing on the development of the Malaysian Armed Forces and national security, delivered by Malaysian Army Chief General Yaacob Mohamed Zain.

Singapore

Japanese Defense Minister Meets With Lee
OW0207121088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Singapore, July 2 KYODO—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Japanese Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara on Saturday that Japan should cooperate with the United States to reduce Washington's economic burden so that it can continue to play its important international role.

During the 30-minute meeting with Lee, Kawara said that Japan is playing its part by building its defense capability to cope with the Soviet military threat in East Asia, adding that this buildup has to be explained to Southeast Asian countries to allay their suspicions.

He explained to Lee and Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's defense minister whom he met earlier in the day, that Japan's military buildup is purely for self defense purposes, Japanese officials said.

Lee told Kawara that his visit to Singapore and Indonesia was the beginning of a thaw between Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in defense matters.

Asean is a regional grouping of Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Lee told Kawara that it is good he explained Japan's defense policy to other ASEAN leaders so that they can understand it better.

Kawara is the first director general of Japan's Defense Agency to visit Southeast Asia since the end of World War II. Japan occupied most parts of the region during that war.

Lee also stressed the importance of keeping the Malacca Straits open to international shipping but did not elaborate. These strategic sea-lanes are controlled by Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Both Singaporean leaders also expressed appreciation for Japan's help in accepting Singaporean students to its Defense Academy. Kawara said he hopes the move will contribute to Singapore's development efforts.

Cambodia

American Sterling Brian Bono Released
BK0607050788 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 6 July 88

[Text] This morning, Secretary of the Kampuchean Red Cross Mi Samedi, on behalf of the PRK Government, handed over to head of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) delegation, Peter Lutof, American Sterling Brian Bono captured on 2 May 1987 in Battambang Province, now Banteay Meanchey, northwest of Phnom Penh.

His brother, Victor Bruce Bono, came to see him in Cambodia and his departure from the country is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

On this occasion, Peter Lutof, on behalf of the ICRC, deeply thanked the Cambodian Government for its humanitarian gesture.

National Assembly Will Meet 'Soon'
BK0607120688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1130 GMT 6 Jul 88

["Communique"]

[Text] The PRK National Assembly wishes to announce that the National Assembly will very soon convene the 15th session, first legislative.

During this session, the National Assembly will hear report on the activities of the Council of State, report on the activities of the National Assembly, report of the Council of Ministers requesting the National Assembly to adopt a law on the amendment of Articles 12 and 19 of the Constitution and draft laws, report on the activities of the People's Supreme Court, report summing up outcome of the work of the General Prosecutor attached to the People's Supreme Court, report on the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in the first half of the year and the important targets and measures for implementation in the second half of 1988, report on the situation regarding the implementation of finance and state budgets in the first half of the year and plans on the adjustment of the state revenue and expenditure in 1988, report on world and regional situation and the party-state's struggle on diplomatic front during the first half of 1988, report on the military and security situation during the first 6 months of the year.

Takeo People Send Off SRV Army Unit 9905

BK0607092888 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 July carries a 26-minute station correspondent's report on 2 July ceremony in Takeo Province where people send off repatriating Vietnamese volunteer troops of Unit 9905 along Route 2.

The announcer begins by saying: "On the morning of 2 July, the Vietnamese Army volunteers stationed in Takeo Province on the southwestern part of our Cambodian motherland have returned home after successfully fulfilling their noble proletarian internationalist duties for the past nearly 10 years." With deep feelings of love, respect, gratitude, and sadness, the people line up the two sides of streets leading from the headquarters of the Vietnamese volunteer army to the victory monument and along both sides of Route 2 to send off the repatriating Vietnamese volunteer troops of Unit 9905.

The announcer then describes the decoration and scene at the victory monument—the ceremonial site—and in offices, units, and houses along the two sides of the streets where the Vietnamese volunteers will pass. He then presents a statement by Comrade Khim Bo, vice chairman of Takeo Province's provisional party committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, who describes growth of the provincial armed forces and militia force which, thanks to the assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have been able to resume the defense tasks.

The announcer then reports that at 0700 [0000 GMT] the truck convoy of the Vietnamese volunteer troops move slowly to the victory monument. After getting off their jeep, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel (Le Duc Khong), commander of the Vietnamese volunteer Army Unit 9905; Comrade Lieutenant Colonel (Pham Van Hai); chairman of An Giang Province military committee; and Comrade (Van Khanh), chairman of the Vietnamese experts group attached to Takeo Province, are presented with garlands as a symbol of blessing by four Cambodian women in traditional dresses. The departing Vietnamese comrades shook hands with Comrade Khim Bo to bid farewell. Their jeep then leads the truck convoy along Route 2 toward Vietnam amid resounding cheers from the crowd. The people along the two sides of the streets wave at, hand over gifts, and utter blessing to the departing Vietnamese volunteers. They feel profoundly gratitude to and are sadden at the separation from the Vietnamese Army volunteers who have come to rescue them from the deadly danger of the Pol Pot clique and have effectively helped them in the defense and construction of Takeo Province.

The announcer then presents comments by various local officials and inhabitants who expressed gratitude to the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

An hour later, the convoy arrives at Treang District seat where a large crowd is waiting to bid farewell to the Vietnamese comrades in arms. The secretary of the district provisional party committee secretary and the chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee present garlands to the commander of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the commander of An Giang Provincial Army, and the chairman of the Vietnamese experts group. After bidding farewell, the convoy moves on passing one village after another and one township

after another along Route 2. Everywhere, people come out of home to wave at and bid farewell to the repatriating Vietnamese volunteers. At 0900 [0200 GMT], the convoy arrives at Phnum Den—the seat of Kirivong District—where local authorities and people are standing in line to see the Vietnamese comrades off as in all other places. After presenting garlands and souvenirs, the party-state leaders of Kirivong District accompany the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms through to the border of the two countries where they once again embrace, shake hands, and bid farewell to each other.

The announcer concludes by saying: "The convoy crosses Cambodian border into Vietnamese territory at 0940. We wave our flags and hands to bid farewell to each other with sad feelings. Our comrades in arms have departed, but all the memories of you and your great benefaction and model of your noble heroism will always stay in the pure hearts of every Cambodian. The Army and people in Takeo Province as well as the Cambodian people throughout the country will never forget the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of all the comrades in arms who have sacrificed their flesh and blood for the cause of the Cambodian revolution and in the joint struggle to defend and rebuild the Cambodian motherland."

SRV Special Envoy Nguyen Co Thach To Visit
BK0507124888 Phnom Penh SPK in French
1134 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK)— Nguyen Co Thach, special envoy of the General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh, will shortly pay an official friendship visit to the PRK, according to a Cambodian Foreign Ministry communique.

The visit of Nguyen Co Thach, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and [words indistinct] at the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, adds the communique.

SRV Army Delegation Visits Prey Veng Province
BK0207063688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Units of the Armed Forces in Prey Veng Province recently organized a get-together to welcome a Vietnamese military delegation from the fraternal Dong Thap Province in a happy and most cordial atmosphere.

On this occasion, Comrade (Um Ban), member of the Prey Veng Provincial Military Command, reported to the delegation on the progress in building the armed forces and the results achieved by cadres and combatants of the entire Prey Veng Province's Armed Forces in the past and expressed profound thanks for the presence of

cadres and combatants of the fraternal Vietnamese volunteer army and all the sacrifices made for the cause of the Angkor motherland and the Cambodian people, in particular for the people in Prey Veng Province.

On the same occasion, Comrade (Nguyen Thach Quat), head of the Dong Thap provincial military delegation, expressed sincere thanks to all levels of revolutionary state authorities and the people in Prey Veng Province, particularly to cadres and combatants of the Prey Veng armed forces, for creating favorable conditions and providing all kinds of assistance to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army on proletarian internationalist mission in Prey Veng Province and throughout Cambodia.

In response to these close relations of solidarity, Comrade (Um Ban) of the provincial military command, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the Prey Veng provincial armed forces, presented gifts to the military delegation from the fraternal Dong Thap Province as an expression of sincere sentiments and relations of solidarity between cadres and combatants of Dong Thap Province and those of Prey Veng Province.

This ceremony ended in a very happy and cordial atmosphere.

Sihanouk Calls on PRK, SRV To Soften Stands
BK0607091888 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that success or failure of the coming Jakarta informal meeting depends entirely on the attitude of the Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam represented by its Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said that he wants the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin parties to soften their position at least as much as the Democratic Kampuchea party has done.

More recently, the Democratic Kampuchea party has agreed to dissolve itself in order to pave the way for the formation of a four-party provisional government. But the Heng Samrin regime has refused to disband itself.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has put forward the following propositions:

1. Dissolution of the PRK regime, meaning the Heng Samrin regime established by Vietnam in Phnom Penh.
2. Formation of an international peace-keeping force and a quadripartite provisional government in Cambodia following the completion of the second phase of Vietnam's planned three-phase troop withdrawal. The four-party provisional government will be in charge of organizing free election under international supervision [words indistinct] so as to allow the Cambodian people

to make their decision, with total freedom and through a constitutional parliament, on adopting a political regime for a completely independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

VOK on Heng Samrin Regime's Election Stand
BK0507093488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Political commentary: "Genuine Freedom the Cambodian People Deserve"]

[Text] While the Afghan problem is making progress with the agreement on Soviet troop pullout from Afghanistan, against which the Soviet Union committed aggression a year after Vietnam invaded Cambodia, the Cambodian issue has emerged and received great attention from the international community.

So far, a point upon which agreement could be reached is that the Cambodian people should have the freedom to decide their destiny themselves through general elections. This problem is this: Under what form should these elections be organized? When, under whose control and organization, and within what kind of political framework should they be held? These points need to be discussed and resolved by parties in conflict in Cambodia.

On this point, we see that there are still many contentious issues. Leaders of the Cambodian Coalition Government's three parties have agreed that the Heng Samrin regime and the DK Government should be dissolved in order to progress toward the setting up of a quadripartite coalition government and the holding of general elections. However, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime repeatedly said no because it wants to preserve this communist Vietnamese-style regime and impose it on the Cambodian people when the elections take place. The fact that the Heng Samrin regime still sticks to this stand clearly shows that Vietnam does not yet have the goodwill to find a solution to the Cambodian problem.

VOK thinks that what Vietnam, Heng Samrin, and Hun Sen want is the implementation of an oppressive policy against the Cambodian people. This is not giving genuine freedom to the people. Genuine freedom, which allows the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves, means doing something which provides the Cambodian people sufficient freedom to express their views freely in accordance with their sentiments without any pressure. Elections held under the auspices of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime are not elections in which correct views are expressed because the elections are held under threat. In other words, this is implementing fake democracy.

VOK supports the implementation of a democracy which does not pressure the Cambodian people through any form. We think that if Vietnam orders the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime to use this point as an obstacle in resolving the Cambodian problem, it means that

Vietnam does not really want to extricate itself from the impasse in Cambodia. Cambodia thus has its duty to break Vietnam's intransigence. The Cambodian people want something which gives them security and happiness free from threat and intimidation by foreigners, be they Vietnamese or Cambodians who are serving the Vietnamese foreigners.

Cambodians fight for genuine freedom to leave to future generations of Cambodian children as their inheritance.

SRV Tanks Destroyed on Pailin Battlefield

BK0607003688 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] On 27 July, our National Army intercepted and burned a Vietnamese tank between Ta Krei bridge and Tuol village [Route 10, Pailin battlefield]. We killed four Vietnamese enemies on the spot, and we completely destroyed the guns on board the tank. And on 28 July, a Vietnamese tank moving from Pailin was intercepted and destroyed between Svay Sar and Chisang [Route 10, Pailin battlefield]. We killed four more Vietnamese enemies on the spot, and we destroyed all the guns on board the tank.

12 SRV Positions in Pailin Liberated

BK0507050088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] 1. On 1 and 2 July, our National Army launched commando attacks and shelled various Vietnamese positions west of the town of Pailin and in areas adjacent to Route 10 in the eastern part of Pailin. After 2 days of battle, we totally liberated and gained control of 10 Vietnamese positions, namely two battalion positions on Phnum Russei Hill and at Bar Tangsu; four other positions at Kbal Damrei on Phnum Russei, Phnum Paot, Hill 400, and at O Ta Em; and four platoon positions on Hills 551 and 300, Phnum Beng, and Phnum Chek. [passage omitted]

2. Also on 1 July, our National Army raided and shelled a Vietnamese regiment position at Bar Ya Kha. After 3 hours of battle, we totally liberated and gained control of this regiment position. [passage omitted]

3. Also on 1 July, the Vietnamese enemy sent 150 troops accompanied by 3 tanks from Pailin in an attempt to save their colleagues. But our national army ambushed and fired 120-mm shells at them. We killed six of them on the spot; wounded nine others; and destroyed a T-54 tank, including three Vietnamese soldiers and all the heavy guns in the tanks.

4. On the morning of 1 July, our National Army attacked a Vietnamese company position at Phnum Thmar. After 20 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated and gained control of this position. [passage omitted]

In sum, during these 2 days, 1 and 2 July, our national army liberated and gained control of 12 Vietnamese positions—a regiment, 2 battalion, 5 company, and 4 platoon positions; killed or wounded 138 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a tank, a truck, 96 assorted guns and antiaircraft rocket launchers, 3 ammunition and mine depots, and 3 rice warehouses; and seized 130 assorted guns and antiaircraft rocket launchers and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Vietnamese Battalion Ambushed on Route 4

BK0507045888 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] On 18 June, our national army ambushed and routed a Vietnamese battalion unit west of the town of Kirirom on Route 4, killing 25 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot—including battalion, company, and platoon commanders—and wounding 15 others for a total of 40 enemy casualties. The survivors fled. We destroyed 10 AK's, a B-40, an M-79, and a quantity of war materiel and seized 7 AK's, 2 B-40's, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel.

Roundup of June Battle Successes Reported

BK0407045688 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 3 Jul 88

["Roundup of Results of Attacks To Destroy the Fighting Forces and Repeatedly Scatter and Destroy the Village and Commune Administrative Networks and Townships of the Vietnamese Enemy in June 1988 on Battlefields Throughout the Country"]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 19 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 16 others wounded for a total of 35 casualties; 1 commune and 16 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 78 killed and 66 wounded for a total of 144 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 230 killed and 222 wounded for a total of 452 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 300 killed and 368 wounded for a total of 668 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 129 killed and 130 wounded for a total of 259 casualties; 3 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

6. Sisophon and North Sisophon battlefield: 191 killed and 152 wounded for a total of 343 casualties; 26 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

7. Battlefields around Battambang Town: 243 killed and 235 wounded for a total of 478 casualties; 10 Vietnamese commune and 94 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

8. Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 190 killed and 64 wounded for a total of 254 casualties; 40 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 60 killed and 58 wounded for a total of 118 casualties.
10. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 10 killed and 11 wounded for a total of 21 casualties; 7 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
11. Kompong Thom battlefield: 68 killed and 32 wounded for a total of 100 casualties; 7 Vietnamese commune and 61 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
12. Kompong Cham battlefield: 22 killed and 16 wounded for a total of 38 casualties; 79 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
13. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 31 killed and 35 wounded for a total of 66 casualties; 21 Vietnamese administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
14. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 12 killed and 17 wounded for a total of 29 casualties; 10 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
15. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 46 killed and 84 wounded for a total 130 casualties; 13 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
16. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 28 killed and 28 wounded for a total of 56 casualties; 52 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
17. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 22 killed and 23 wounded for a total of 45 casualties; 19 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
18. Southwest battlefield: 47 killed and 39 wounded for a total of 86 casualties; 88 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

In sum, we killed 1,726 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 1,596 others for a total of 3,322 casualties, and we scattered and destroyed Vietnamese administrative networks in 18 communes and 534 [number as received] villages.

Indonesia

Reaction to U.S. Downing of Iranian Airliner

Foreign Ministry Expresses Regret

BK0607091488 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0839 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Indonesia Government regrets the shooting down of an Iranian airbus A-300 airliner by the U.S. killing 290 passengers on board the airliner.

The statement, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here on Wednesday, said that the tragedy showed the increasing importance of efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war.

The statement further said that the increasing number of foreign forces entering the Gulf region, has increased the risk of involvement in the war.

"Indonesia expects all parties to restrain themselves and to refrain from acts which could accelerate the conflict and to prevent recurrence of similar tragedies", the statement said.

The airbus A-300, owned by the airline company "Iran Air", was on its way to Dubai from Bandar Abbas and was totally destroyed over the Straits of Hormuz on Sunday. It was hit by a guided missile from the USS Vincennes.

The U.S. admits the warship had made a mistake in taking the commercial airliner for a F-14 Tomcat jet-fighter.

The U.S. supplied F-14 jetfighters to Iran before the overthrow of the shah of Iran by Khomeyni in early 1979.

The claim was called by Iran as baseless and many countries have condemned the U.S. action.

Commentary Views Event

BK0607054988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] On Sunday evening, an American Navy cruiser shot down an Iranian A-300 Airbus airliner with 290 passengers on board over the Strait of Hormuz, believing it to be a fighter aircraft. That tragic incident immediately hit the headlines around the world because, as predicted, none of the passengers could have survived such a tragic disaster. Many people have compared this tragic incident to the shooting down 5 years ago of a Korean Airline Boeing 747—which was mistaken for a U.S. spy plane—by the Soviet Union over Sakhalin island. None of the 269 passengers survived the disaster. It is perhaps for that reason that the official Soviet news agency, TASS, when reporting the downing of the Iranian jetliner, did so without comment.

The shooting down of the Korean Airline Boeing 747 aircraft 5 years ago became a long drawn out issue. According to the London weekly magazine THE ECONOMIST, the issue would not have been dragged on so long if the Soviet Union had issued an apology. But Moscow did no such thing. U.S. President Ronald Reagan extended an immediate apology over the shooting down of the Iranian plane terming it a horrible human tragedy. It is still open to question, however, whether the United States President's apology will mark the end of the matter because the day before yesterday Iranian President 'Ali Khomeini, in a statement broadcast over Tehran Radio, said that the United States Government must bear responsibility for the consequences of the action which caused the tragedy.

The horrible human tragedy would not have occurred if the United States had not sent its warships into the Gulf. On the other hand, the United States would not have sent its warships into the Gulf if Iran had heeded the world's call for an end to its war with Iraq, which has now entered its eighth year.

This tragic incident, which has left the whole world mourning, might be the factor to persuade all those parties involved in the Gulf conflict what should be done.

Laos

Press Release on ASEAN Ministers Meeting *BK0607134488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 1200 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Press release on the statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting—date not given]

[Text] On 6 July, Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, LPDR foreign affairs minister, and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign affairs minister, exchanged views on the statement issued by the ASEAN countries on 3 July on the forthcoming cocktail party to be held in Jakarta. The two sides unanimously agreed that:

1. The cocktail party in Jakarta must abide by all the principles outlined in the joint statement reached by Vietnam and Indonesia in the Ho Chi Minh City on 9 July 1987. At the first stage, all Cambodian parties will meet to exchange views on issues regarding the internal affairs of Cambodia. Other countries have no right to get involved in this meeting and to pose problems for the meeting which is regarded as the internal affairs of Cambodia. In the second stage, the countries concerned, including Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Thailand, and the other ASEAN countries, together with all the Cambodian parties, will exchange views on the international aspects of the Cambodian problem and the question of peace and stability in this region.

2. The statement issued at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries held in Bangkok on 3 July 1988 clearly shows that they want the informal meeting in Jakarta to be transformed into a meeting between Vietnam and the various Cambodian parties. All this contradicts to the joint statement reached by Vietnam and Indonesia in the Ho Chi Minh City, which represented the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

3. While world public opinion voices support to and is awaiting the meeting to be held in Jakarta, the ASEAN countries are apparently trying to return to implement the joint statement issued at the ASEAN foreign ministers held in Bangkok in August 1987. That meeting

distorted the essence of the joint Vietnam-Indonesia statement issued in Ho Chi Minh City and has posed problems for holding a cocktail party in Jakarta for the past more than 1 year.

Once again, the 3 July 1988 Bangkok statement shows itself to be running counter to the development of the situation and the common trends in this region and in the world. Such a stand shows that it runs against the current reality. And Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have already rejected such a stand. The continued adherence to that stand by the [ASEAN] countries will contribute to the discontinuation of the informal meeting in Jakarta.

4. The LPDR and the SRV will exchange views with the PRK on the statement issued by the ASEAN countries and will conclude an attitude on that statement.

5. [The two sides] called on Indonesia and the ASEAN countries to abide by the agreement stipulated in the joint statement reached by Vietnam and Indonesia on 29 July 1987 so as to create conditions for the convening of the informal meeting in Jakarta to continue and to respond to the aspirations of the peoples in the Southeast Asian countries and in the world.

Press Release on Nguyen Co Thach's Visit *BK0607095588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0500 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Press release on "meeting between the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the special envoy of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach—Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of foreign affairs—as special envoy of Comrade Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh, paid a visit to the LPDR on 5 and 6 July.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received Comrade Nguyen Co Thach. Present at the meeting on the Lao side were members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; namely, Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, and Comrade Sali Vongkhamso. Others on the Lao side included Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the LPRP Central Committee Office.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador to Laos, and Comrade (Dang Vien Anh), assistant minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views on recent developments in the world and Southeast Asia and on the tasks of national construction and defense of the peoples in the two countries. The two sides proudly noted that the PRK is growing bigger and stronger. Each phase of the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia since 1982 has proceeded in accordance with the resolution adopted at the summit meeting of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. For example, the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and their field command from Cambodia in 1988 has marked a new milestone in the growth of the Cambodia people and Armed Forces, thus significantly contributing to solving the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia through political means.

Both sides look forward to the informal meeting to be held in Jakarta—which will be divided into two phases, one for the Cambodian factions and one to include the other countries concerned—and regard it as an active step toward the opening of a path to solutions to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia.

All of this can be attributed to the cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia, representing the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Both sides maintain that it is imperative to respect the principles of the SRV-Indonesian joint communique dated 29 July 1987 in order to ensure the smooth proceeding of the said meeting. However, it is regrettably noted that the joint communique issued at the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference from 3 to 7 July 1988 runs totally counter to the SRV-Indonesian joint communique dated 29 July 1987.

The exchange of views proceeded in the cordial atmosphere permeated with a spirit of fraternity, lively unanimity, solidarity, and close relations and cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam in the common struggle to defend and safeguard peace for national construction and defence, thus contributing to the task of defending and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

[Dated] Vientiane, 6 July 1988

KPL Notes July 4th Reception at U.S. Embassy
BK0507103188 Vientiane KPL in English
0901 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 5 (KPL)—Miss Harriet Isom, charge d'affaires a. i. of the U.S. Embassy to Laos hosted a reception here yesterday night to mark the 212th Independence Day of the United States of America (July 4).

Present on the occasion were ministers, deputy-ministers, and high-ranking officials.

Diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Laos were also present at the reception.

Philippines

Statement Issued on Downing of Iranian Plane
HK0607054588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Jul 88 pp 1, 9

[By Chay Florentino, with additional reports by Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] The Philippines yesterday deplored the loss of innocent lives when an Iranian jetliner carrying 290 passengers was shot down by a U.S. warship over the Persian Gulf Sunday.

Acting Foreign Secretary Jose D. Ingles issued the statement following an appeal by Iranian charge d'affaires Seyed Kamal Sadjjadi here for Manila to condemn what he described as an act of terrorism.

Asked by Palace reporters whether she condemns the U.S. attack, President Aquino said: "I'm still waiting for the results of the investigation ..." Without finishing her sentence, she ended the "ambush" interview and left in a hurry.

Washington had admitted that the USS Vincennes, a guided missile cruiser, fired two missiles at the Iran Air A-300 after mistaking it for an Iranian F-14 fighter.

Still, the foreign office came up with a 99-word statement on the incident, which made no mention of the U.S.

The statement said the Philippine government "extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families of the passengers" and "profoundly regrets this loss of innocent lives." Most of the passengers were Iranians.

It also reiterated the appeal for a peaceful solution to the eight-year war between Iran and Iraq and expressed hopes that all parties concerned "will take effective steps to prevent a repetition of this deplorable incident."

"The International Civil Aviation Organization should take the lead that commercial airlines are guaranteed free of navigation in the Gulf," the statement concluded.

At a news conference, Sadjjadi called on countries to demand a pull-out of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

He also said his government is ready to retaliate for the U.S. downing of the Iranian civilian jetliner. "There are many U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf. They will be one of our retaliatory targets," he said.

Iranian spiritual leaders Ayatollah Khomeini called on his countrymen Monday "to rush to the fronts for a full-fledged war against America and its surrogates." Khomeini, however, made no mention of specific targets of Iran's retaliatory attacks.

Sadjjadi said there is "a probability" that some U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf come from Subic naval base here.

He also said Iran opposes the presence of U.S. bases in all countries, including the Philippines. But, he added: "We consider the Filipino government a reasonable government which has good ideals in settling its problems and also in connection with the bases."

He also said that Iran "may enter into conflict with the Americans but not with Filipinos."

Studies on the bases have shown that these military facilities "contribute in various ways to deterrence and the ability of the U.S. to conduct military operations in the Persian Gulf region."

A 1986 study by Alva Bowen, defense specialist of the U.S. congressional research service, said that "during an emergency in the Persian Gulf region, U.S. strategic planning calls for the marriage of equipment and supplies prepositioned at the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, with troops airlifted from the U.S. via Clark air base."

Another study in 1986 by Evelyn Colbert, a former state department official, said that 60 percent of supplies to U.S. military forces stationed in the Persian Gulf pass through Clark air base.

Editorial Condemns 'Terrorism'

HK0607065388 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 5 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Terrorism"]

[Text] A civilian passenger jet inadvertently crosses dangerous airspace. Military authorities below who are monitoring the unidentified aircraft take action to warn the wayward jet to move away. The jet's pilot does not respond. After a few more jittery minutes, the military authorities decide to take action according to standard procedure. They shoot the unresponding commercial aircraft down.

What happened to the Iran Air A300, blasted over the gulf by a U.S. Navy missile last Sunday was not the first time such an incident has occurred. In late 1983, Korean Airlines Flight 007 made the mistake of passing through restricted air space over the Soviet island of Sakhalin. After it failed to follow the Soviet authorities' order to leave, the KAL jet was shot down by MiG interceptors. Over 200 people perished in the 1983 incident, a fact that was exploited to the hilt by the United States and its allies to denounce the USSR and picture it as a brutal evil empire.

In Sunday's incident, 290 people were killed, over 50 of them Iranian children. Now, the shoe is on the other foot. It took Washington nearly 24 hours to admit

responsibility for the attack and President Reagan has offered his apologies to the families and loved ones of the victims. But what good would that do?

In the 1983 incident, a case was made for the fact that the Soviets had merely reacted—to be sure, unthinkingly—to secure its air space; the KAL jet had indeed strayed over the territory of the USSR. In the Sunday incident, however, the Iranian airliner was flying over a body of water which for ages has been called the *Persian Gulf*; and it had been shot down by the naval forces of a meddlesome superpower which insists on playing the role of international policeman.

The regime in Tehran is not a popular one in the West, where media and governments have been engaged in a concerted effort to write it off as xenophobic and lunatic. Such is frequently the fate that befalls a Third World nation that asserts its sovereignty and bravely confronts even the mightiest powers in defense of what it regards as its national interest. And because the Iranians do not have the advantage of a worldwide propaganda network, there is the likelihood they would themselves be blamed for the atrocity committed to their own countrymen last Sunday.

American pop culture frequently portrays Iranians as ruthless Middle Eastern terrorists. However, the United States' attack on an unarmed commercial jet last Sunday is evidence that Iranians and other Third World peoples do not have a monopoly on terrorism. Americans, too, are just as capable of it.

Editorial Views 'Sacrifice'

HK0607064188 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE* in English 5 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Hostages of U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Two days ago the lives of 290 people were sacrificed when an American warship obliterated an Iranian passenger airliner over the Persian Gulf.

President Ronald Reagan claimed that the cruiser fired missiles at the Airbus as a "proper defensive action" against an aircraft presumed to be hostile. He also apologized for the deaths and expressed sympathy to the relatives of the victims.

His words betray an attitude that should cause horror when one considers its implications...horror that might even transcend outrage over the deaths.

The incident shows that, prompt apologies notwithstanding, Americans can be just as murderous as the Soviets, who were fiercely excoriated when they destroyed KAL-007 as it flew into their airspace.

At that time Mr. Reagan wondered how sophisticated radar instruments could confuse a B-747 for the spy plane the Soviets claimed it was. Now the U.S. Navy says the large Iran airliner was read by state of the art radar as a small jet fighter.

The massacre demonstrates that innocent people are very much at the mercy of chance when a superpower chooses to flex its muscles. If deliberately shooting an unarmed civilian commercial airliner doesn't sound like a "proper defensive action" to the world—well, the U.S. seems to be saying, that's the world's own lookout.

More than this though, the aerial massacre draws attention to a nebulous war that has been going on for some time now.

Just what is the U.S. Navy doing in the Gulf? The reasons are not yet clear-cut. The U.S. maintains that it is securing vital sea-lanes. In other words it is acting as a global policeman.

It appears not to have succeeded very well. It has embroiled itself as a de facto protagonist in the Gulf war, and has taken and inflicted casualties without seeming to have accomplished much.

Iran and Iraq have not been discouraged from mining the Gulf, setting up missile batteries or conducting aggressive patrols and attacks. But despite all the shooting it has perpetrated, the U.S. is not even at war.

It is hard to win a non-war. But it is easy enough to let it slip out of control, as the massacre two days ago shows.

While the U.S. Navy continues with its mission, who knows what other incidents might happen? A downed jetliner is ghastly enough, but who is to say that another "incident" might not precipitate an international crisis? And all for a struggle whose aims aren't clear and which isn't being won.

And what about the role of the Philippines in sustaining this dubious political-economic-military effort? It is the "American facilities in Philippine bases" which project U.S. military power to the Gulf and which sustain the U.S. Navy and its involvement.

The tragedy of Sunday shows that the whole world is hostage to a foreign policy which produces no winners but a lot of losers.

Bases Labor Agreement Review Starts in Manila
*HK0507052188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Bases Labor Agreement formally began this morning at the Philippine International Convention Center.

The meeting was originally scheduled for next week in accordance with an agreement to hold it three months after the start of the military bases agreement negotiations.

'Major Overhaul' Proposed
*HK0607091388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Jul 88 pp 1, 8*

[By Glenda M. Gloria]

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon yesterday proposed a major overhaul of the 1968 Base Labor Agreement [BLA] to eliminate the "ambiguities" that have created an "unbalanced and lopsided" relationship between the Philippines and the United States.

In his opening statement at the start of the second BLA review held at the Philippine International Convention Center, Drilon said that with the existing BLA Filipino workers in the U.S. military bases now find themselves in a "legal limbo." He said these workers continue to endure the "economic imbalance" resulting from disparities in wages paid by the American government.

"If there is any moral basis for this review to be undertaken, it must be the desire of both governments to get rid of the ambiguities that make up for the imbalances in their relationship, both economically and politically," said Drilon.

The labor secretary is chairman of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] labor panel, while the six-member U.S. panel is led by Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

Drilon said this year's talks would be different from those conducted in 1983 which yielded no substantial changes although they lasted for almost two years.

He explained that in 1983, the Philippine government had little bargaining strength and lacked the political will to demand major revisions in the agreement since it was already "beginning to lose its popular mandate."

"Today we have a new government—young but with a strong political resolve to recover its self-respect as a sovereign nation," Drilon said.

He said the talks would be meaningless if at their conclusion "the basis of the relationship of our two governments remain markedly unbalanced and lopsided."

Platt, who appeared taken aback by Drilon's speech, said that despite its "weaknesses," the existing labor agreement "does not need major revision."

Platt stressed that the talks must be guided by the consideration that both countries "voluntarily agree" to maintain their close ties.

"We both are better off because we work together," he said.

Citing the "uncertain fate" of the American military facilities here, Platt said their removal "will have a direct impact on each worker, his family and his community."

There are 68,000 Filipinos employed in the American military bases—principally Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. Half of these workers are members of unions, while the rest are employed on a contractual basis.

Platt said his government recognized the legitimate complaints arising from "inevitable differences," but he explained that the true goal of the review is to make the Filipino workers "proud to be associated with us."

"Their loyalty, dedication and skill are well known throughout the U.S. Armed Forces. We are proud of their work and our long association, and will do all we can to make them in return proud to be associated with us," Platt said.

After the opening statements, the two panels had a closed-door meeting wherein Labor Undersecretary Ricardo Castro presented a nine-point agenda for the discussions.

Aside from Drilon and Castro, the members of the Philippine panel are Foreign Affairs Assistant Secretary Israel Bocobo (vice chairman), Labor Assistant Secretary Cresenciano Trajano, Administrator Bienvenido Laguesma of the National Conciliation and Mediation Board, Subic Naval base chief Carlito Cunanan, Clark Air Base chief Brig Gen Jose de Leon Jr and Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association President Roberto Flores.

The members of the U.S. panel include U.S. labor attache James Murphy; George Wyman, head of the civilian personnel policy CINCPAC [Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet]; Roberto Griems, labor advisor CINCPAC fleet; John Perez, labor advisor U.S. Forces Philippines; and Bill Cody.

Thailand

U.S. Criticized for Downing Iranian Plane
BK0607095888 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
5 Jul 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Condemning the United States Over the Downing of the Iranian Airliner"]

[Text] Just a few hours before the Independence Day celebrations, a time when the United States should have received greetings from all parts of the world, an incident

triggering negative reactions occurred. The cruiser "USS Vincennes" fired missiles at an Iranair passenger airliner, causing a mid-air explosion and the killing of all 290 people aboard.

President Ronald Reagan issued a statement saying that the mishap occurred when the Iranian airliner was headed directly for the U.S. cruiser, which was at the time engaged in fighting five Iranian gunboats, and the aircraft failed to heed two repeated U.S. warnings. However, the United States has no right to justify the incident as "a proper defensive action" as claimed by President Reagan. Such U.S. rights do not cover the attack against a civilian airliner that presents no threat to the life and property of the United States.

The bitter lesson of the downing of a Korea Airline jet by Soviet forces in 1983 which killed 269 defenseless people is a clear example for the United States over yesterday's incident. The explanations given by both sides are almost the same, such as the explanations on the rights for self-defense and the sending of warnings in advance.

It is possible that the crew of the cruiser "USS Vincennes" made a mistake by pushing the missile button when getting an order from the commander. However, it is nothing when compared with the erroneous policy pursued in the Persian Gulf by the United States, which is tending to promote violence.

In addition, the United States must be aware of the fact that since a war zone has not yet been declared in the Persian Gulf despite the prevailing war situation; all airplanes, boats, and vehicles for commercial or other purposes have the right to pass through the area without giving advance notice.

More importantly, the United States should realize from this expensive lesson that it is time for it to adjust its policy in the Persian Gulf. Ever since the U.S. President sent warships into the region as world peace-keeping policemen, the United States has not only lost lives, property and its political credibility in the world community, but also gained nothing in return from this shameful action.

So, we hope that the 290 victims who died by U.S. missiles will serve as a lesson to the world that a peacemaking policy is more desirable than a policy of provocation and confrontation. No countries in the world should allow a repetition of this tragedy.

Vietnam

Press Communique on ASEAN Statement Issued
BK0607125988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Press communique on statement issued at ASEAN foreign ministers meeting]

[Text] On 6 July 1988, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, and Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, LPDR acting foreign minister, exchanged

views on the ASEAN countries' 3 July statement on the forthcoming cocktail party in Jakarta. The two sides unanimously noted that:

1. The Jakarta cocktail party must respect the principles of the joint communique between Vietnam and Indonesia at Ho Chi Minh City, dated 29 July 1987. In the first stage, all Cambodian factions will meet and exchange views on Cambodia's internal issues without intervention or imposition by other countries. In the second stage, the countries concerned—including Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Thailand, and other ASEAN countries—together with all Cambodian factions will exchange views on the international aspect of the Cambodian issue and on regional peace and stability.

2. The 3 July 1988 statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok clearly shows that they want to turn the informal meeting in Jakarta into negotiations between Vietnam and the four Cambodian factions. This runs totally counter to the principles of the joint communique signed in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 between Vietnam and Indonesia, which represent the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

3. While public opinion welcomes and awaits the Jakarta meeting, the ASEAN countries want to repeat the statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok in August 1987. That meeting distorted the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique of Ho Chi Minh City and has caused a deadlock over the holding of the Jakarta cocktail party for almost a year now. The 3 July 1988 Bangkok statement once again runs counter to the development of the situation and common trend in Southeast Asia and the world. That stand has been proved impractical and has been rejected by Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. The fact that the ASEAN countries continue to cling to that stand will make the holding of the Jakarta informal meeting impossible.

4. The LPDR and the SRV will exchange views with the PRK on the ASEAN countries' statement and will decide on their attitude toward that statement.

5. They call on Indonesia and the ASEAN countries to respect the agreement in the 29 July 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique so as to create favorable conditions for the possible materialization of the informal meeting in Jakarta, thereby responding to the wishes of the people in the Southeast Asian countries and the world.

Vo Chi Cong Honors Volunteer Army at Ceremony
BK0307145488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Summary] Dear friends, Ho Chi Minh City has been honored to be chosen by the party and state as the venue for a ceremony to confer the Gold Star Order, the Council of State's highest award, on the repatriated Vietnamese volunteer army which, almost 10 years ago,

left the homeland in response to the appeal of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and joined the Cambodian people in liberating the country from the scourge of genocide and the rule of the Poi Pot clique. Since then, cadres and soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteer army have shared wealth and woe with the Cambodian Armed Forces and people, fought continuously, and valiantly defeated all the counterattacks by the enemy while helping the Cambodian people build a new plentiful and happy life on a revived land.

"Today, at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall in Ho Chi Minh City, our party and state held a grand ceremony to confer the Gold Star Order of the Council of State on the volunteer army. Attending this grand ceremony were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Duc Anh, minister of national defense. Also present were our distinguished guests—the ambassadors of the PRK and the LPDR."

On behalf of the party and state, Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the Council of State, read the decision to bestow the Gold Star Order on the volunteer army.

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Viet Dung] "I would like to read Order No 117 of the SRV Council of State:

"The SRV Council of State, by virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, decides to confer the Gold Star Order on the Vietnamese volunteer army which has fulfilled its internationalist duty in Cambodia.

"Hanoi, 23 June 1988

"[Signed] On behalf of the SRV Council of State, Chairman Vo Chi Cong" [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, pinned the Gold Star Order on the military standard. He then commended the volunteer army on behalf of the party and state. The comrade said:

[Begin recording] [Vo Chi Cong] "At this grand ceremony, the SRV Council of State confers the Gold Star Order, our state's highest distinction, to the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia in recognition of its outstanding achievements in the performance of its duty of defending the fatherland and assisting the (? fraternal) Cambodian people. [applause]

"(?This) is also a common pride of all the cadres and soldiers of the VPA. Exercising the legitimate right to self-defense of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the Chinese reactionaries and responding to the earnest appeal of the Kampuchean National United

Front for National Salvation and of the Cambodian people in the face of extinction, the Vietnamese volunteer army has made sacrifices, fought the enemy, and overcome all difficulties and hardship in helping the Cambodian Armed Forces and people liberate their country from the brutal yoke of domination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and revive the land of Angkor. The volunteer army has scored this great armed exploit. I heartily congratulates the comrades of the Vietnamese volunteer army command in Cambodia for having outstandingly fulfilled their duty of national defense.

"Through the representatives of the volunteer army present at this grand ceremony, I cordially convey my warm regards and heartiest congratulations to all the cadres and soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia.

"I wish you, comrades, good health and successes."
[applause] [end recording]

Comrade Le Ngoc Hien, commander of the volunteer army, thanked the party, the state, and the people for this lofty award. He said:

[Begin recording] [Le Ngoc Hien] Esteemed comrades, party and state leaders, in performing its international duty in Cambodia over the past almost 10 years, cadres and soldiers of the volunteer army have always enjoyed the affection and care of the Cambodian party, government, and people; and received close coordination in combat from the KPRAF. We will forever remember this. On the occasion of the repatriation of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Cambodian party and state have awarded the Angkor medals to the Vietnamese Army volunteers and the Vietnamese military specialists.

I would like to pass on the warm greetings and deep regards from Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and other leaders of the party, state, and Armed Forces of Cambodia to Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and other leaders of our party and state.

May I, on behalf of the army volunteers in Cambodia, report to the party, the state, the fatherland front, the defense ministry, and people across the country that your sons who are on internationalist duty have fulfilled the tasks entrusted by the fatherland and the people. Parents and people throughout the country have the right to be proud of their beloved sons. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony concluded amidst the joy of all those present.

Vo Chi Cong Speaks at Ceremony

BK0407054088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Dear friends, as we have already reported, a solemn ceremony was held at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall in Ho Chi Minh City this morning, 3 July, to confer the Council of State's Gold Star Order on the Vietnamese volunteer army for service in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, said:

Exercising the Vietnamese people's legitimate right to self-defense against the aggression of the Pol Pot clique and responding to the earnest appeal of the Kampuchean Front for National Salvation and the Cambodian people in the face of extinction, the Vietnamese volunteer army made sacrifices, fought the enemy, and overcame all difficulties and hardship in helping the Cambodian Armed Forces and people liberate their country from the brutal yoke of domination by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and revive the land of Angkor. The volunteer army scored this great armed exploit at a time when our compatriots and combatants across the country were firmly protecting the fatherland's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Together with the Armed Forces and people of the PRK, cadres and soldiers of the volunteer army have, over the past 10 years, fought relentlessly and bravely, defeating every one of the enemy's counterattacks and helping their comrades-in-arms develop their strength.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and with the cooperation and assistance of Laos and Vietnam, and the support and assistance provided the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and many friendly countries worldwide, the Cambodian revolution has quickly developed its strength in all fields. A marvelous revival has taken place in Cambodia where it was a hell on earth under the rule of the Pol Pot clique.

Basically, our Cambodian friends are now capable of handling national defense and construction all by themselves. At the same time, they are actively preparing themselves for a new development stage in the struggle. The Cambodian revolution has scored many great achievements and gradually developed its strength. The prestige of the PRK has constantly been enhanced in the world. The PRK Government has continually developed the effectiveness of its foreign relations.

Our armed forces and people have contributed to these great victories. The outstanding achievements of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia are further proof of the heroic VPA's glorious revolutionary nature and fine traditions of doing its best to serve the nation and people and to fulfill its internationalist duty.

On behalf of our compatriots across the country, the Council of State hereby commends all cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam volunteer army and all military specialists and specialists from different sectors and localities on the good fulfillment of their noble internationalist duty. The fatherland will remember forever those beloved sons who have lost their lives or been wounded in the struggle to ensure lasting happiness and survival for the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Our people are profoundly grateful to those fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, and brothers and sisters whose loved ones joined the volunteer army in Cambodia. Not only have they made sacrifices and endured hardship, but they have also actively participated in national defense and construction while encouraging their loved ones to fulfill their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong continued: Dear comrades, the SRV party and state pledge the determination to do their best to strengthen the solidarity and friendship and to further develop the cooperation between the SRV and the PRK on the basis of equality; respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; cooperation; and mutual assistance so each country may consolidate its strength in all fields.

The withdrawal of 50,000 troops scheduled to be carried out in 1988 and the repatriation of the Vietnamese volunteer army command have won strong and widespread sympathy and support worldwide. The SRV, with the consent of the PRK, will effect a total troop pullout by 1990. At the same time, the SRV has persistently worked toward a political solution to the Cambodian issue for the sake of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Hanoi Views 19th All-Union CPSU Conference
BK0607131088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Dear friends: The 19th All-Union CPSU Conference was held at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses yesterday, 1 July.

At its morning sitting, under the chairmanship of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, those attending discussed the report by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev on the implementation of the various resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and on those tasks for intensifying restructuring.

The conference's afternoon and evening sittings were held under the chairmanship of Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee, a subordinate unit of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Gorbachev respectively.

Those attending discussed various draft resolutions of the conference on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions and on those tasks for intensifying the restructuring, the resolution on democratizing Soviet society and renovating the political system, the resolution on the struggle against bureaucracy, the resolution on relations between nationalities, the resolution on openness, and the resolution on law reform.

At various debates at subcommittee level, 150 participants gave their views on the above documents. Comrades Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; and the chairmen of various subcommittees reported on activities of various subcommittees in preparing many resolutions for the conference. After a general debate, these resolutions were passed with some revisions and supplements.

Comrade Gorbachev delivered the closing speech at the conference. Delegated by the conference presidium, Comrade Gorbachev asked for the approval of a resolution on a number of urgent steps to be taken to renovate the country's political system. This resolution was unanimously passed by those present.

The resolution said: The 19th All-Union CPSU Conference debated extensively and approved many major resolutions with the aim of intensifying the restructuring, renovating the political system, and continuing to democratize the party and society. These resolutions play an important, historic role in the destiny of the country. They are an integral part of the restructuring, and also a driving force for structuring that can open up the possibility for steady social progress along the path of renovating the revolution and consolidating the party's role as a vanguard political brigade.

The implementation of those resolutions already approved is of pressing character and it is important that originating from the merits of the tasks involved, we must quickly go ahead with implementing them. The conference held that it is necessary to:

1. Launch a campaign in 1988 to elect new leadership for various party organizations in compliance with various resolutions on renovating the political system and democratizing party activities. Between now and the end of the year, it is necessary to restructure the party apparatus and effect necessary changes in the structure of this apparatus, taking into account those resolutions already approved on the delineation of functions between the party and various Soviets. It is necessary to ask the CPSU Central Committee to carry out necessary practical activities aimed at achieving these objectives.

2. The conference supported the examination at the USSR Supreme Soviet regular session of the draft laws on restructuring various organs of the Soviet Union, the

essential amendments and revisions to the Soviet Constitution, as well as the holding of the election and congress of the people's delegates in April 1989 and the establishment of new state administrative organs at this congress.

The elections to the Soviets of various republics and localities and the establishment, on that basis, of Soviet organs of leadership in all republics, regions, provinces, cities, precincts, districts, villages, hamlets, and rural areas will take place in the fall of 1989.

Evaluating the results of the conference, Comrade Razumovskiy, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, said: The major political success of the conference lies in the program for renovation—courageously intensifying the process of restructuring—which has earned great support. Through this way, the conference advocated the vigorous continuation of the lines adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

Among the documents of the conference, the speeches by various delegates concerning the concept of reforming the political system have strikingly manifested the Soviet communists loyalty to the social values of fundamentalism, the choice made by the Soviet people in October 1917 and their determination to achieve renovation that is endowed with a revolutionary nature, and to a society that has taken into account the actual situation in the country and the world.

All the achievements of democratization and openness were fully manifested at the conference while various practical debates without ostentation contributed decisively to the success of the conference.

Summing up the debate among the entire people on the program of action presented, the delegates held that it is necessary to restructure all high-level state administrative organs. The conference clearly affirmed the principle that nobody is to be allowed to be elected more than two consecutive terms in 10 years, whether it is in the party or the state. This applies to all elected organs of the party, including the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary.

It can be said with sufficient grounds that the conference totally responded to expectations and became an event with truly historic significance for the Soviet party and state. The main conclusion reached at this conference is that the process of restructuring will continue with new strength and a new qualitative step and will become irreversible.

At the conference, an atmosphere of democracy was observed most clearly in the process of criticism and self-criticism. The delegates exchanged views in a principled manner and often criticized the party Central

Committee, government, and some leaders of various ministries and sectors. Everyone wanted to find ways to overcome difficulties and contradictions along with the process of restructuring.

Dear friends, of the nearly 270 delegates registered to speak, some 70 delivered speeches. All the speeches, whether they have been presented or not, will be made public later. As many as 54 million people participated in the process of discussing the program of action to be presented to the conference. Some 6.6 million of them delivered speeches, putting forth 2 million suggestions.

Conference Success Welcomed

BK0607133088 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Here is our commentary on the great significance of the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow from 28 June-1 July under the slogan "Unity, Consolidation of Society, and Heading Toward Restructuring."

The conference discussed many big and urgent problems in Soviet society such as socioeconomic development, and acceleration of restructuring in all fields. The conference's scale was like that of a party congress.

Addressing the conference on 1 July, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed that the conference has great magnitude and significance in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Australian radio also termed it a conference of strategic importance and it is different from other conferences of the Soviet Union.

According to Radio Moscow, all participants in the conference have discussed the conference's agenda. The number of registered speakers was up to 300. In their short speeches, the speakers expressed their thoughts, including criticisms to the party Central Committee, government, and several leaders of the country.

The conference was in fact a real, open dialogue to find out answers to the questions of concern to the people.

According to Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, this dialogue could not happen in the last 60 years. Alternate member of the party Central Committee Razumovskiy said that the conference's working program is renovative and audacious.

Meanwhile the British Broadcasting Corporation termed it a conference of openness and frankness and it has fulfilled its historic missions.

According to the Soviet News Agency TASS, the conference adopted many important resolutions and approved the lines of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. However, the main result of the conference is that the Soviet Union is resolved to step up the restructuring and emphasizes that restructuring must be continued and substantially raised to a new level and become irreversible.

The French press agency AFP said that with this conference, nothing can prevent the Soviet people from steadily advancing on the road of restructuring because the top leader of the Soviet Union has let them free themselves from (chronic diseases) and begin to do practical work without waiting for instructions, guidance, and analysis. This also affirmed that the conference will be a new milestone in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the life of the Soviet people and a guarantee for the success of the restructuring.

UN Under-Secretary General Visits 27-30 June
*BK0107040388 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—Under-Secretary General of the United Nations Rafeeuddin Ahmed, special representative of the UN Secretary General, visited Vietnam from June 27-30.

While here, he conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co on regional issues of mutual concern.

R. Ahmed was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on June 27.

The U.N. Under-Secretary General left Vietnam today on a trip to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

'Rare Disclosure' of Unemployment Rate
*BK0507095888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT
5 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi, July 5 (AFP)—Vietnam's unemployment rate is almost 20 percent with an estimated six million people without full-time jobs, the Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN reported Tuesday.

The rare disclosure of official unemployment figures came at a recent seminar in Hanoi organized by the Vietnamese Centre for Population and Labour Studies and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, it said.

Vietnam, whose total population is 63 million, has a workforce of 32 million people of whom 18 million live in rural areas and of whom only 26 million have full-time jobs, the newspaper said. Young people account for up to 80 percent of the unemployed in big cities, it added.

Full-time workers include 18.6 million people working in collectives, 3.8 million working in the public sector and 3.6 million working in the private sector, NHAN DAN said. But "the 18 million people employed in the countryside only work 200 days a year—equivalent to losing six million jobs," it added.

Conference participants noted that waste was "significant" in the public sector and that the workforce there could be trimmed by 30 percent to 40 percent in some areas, reducing the number of jobs by 800,000 to 900,000.

The disclosure of such figures is rare in Vietnam where it is hard to distinguish between genuinely unemployed people and those with part-time jobs. Last year, NHAN DAN reported that 1.6 million people were "waiting for jobs" and that one million young people entered the labour market each year.

Ho Chi Minh City Deputy Mayor Nguyen Vinh Nghiep said last week that unemployment was running at about eight percent in the city of four million people. Mr. Nghiep said soldiers returning from Cambodia would be encouraged to work in new economic zones or in the expanding cottage-industry sector.

Conference participants called for a "better distribution of people and manpower" across Vietnam and "greater cooperation with foreign countries" to alleviate the unemployment problem, NHAN DAN said. About 100,000 Vietnamese currently work abroad, mostly in socialist countries.

The government has abandoned a project to move three million people into new economic zones during its current five-year plan (1986-90) and now seeks to move only one to 1.5 million people into the often arid and inhospitable areas.

Smugglers, Speculators Discovered, Suppressed
*BK0407142388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] In June 1988, the market management forces of Ho Chi Minh City discovered 732 cases of speculation, smuggling, goods counterfeiting, and illegal trade; and dealt with 70 of these cases through collection and purchase and collected a total of more than 10.3 million dong in back taxes and fines from 293 other cases. In running a check on compliance to the regulation on business registration, the forces have detected 1,729 cases involving violation of price discipline and irrational business practices, suspending the operation of 52 illegal business establishments and collecting fines totaling over 4 million dong from other violators.

At present, the issuance of business permits still has many loopholes and is inconsistent with city regulations. Beside the trade service, many sectors also unwarrantedly issue collection and purchase permits. In some

places, even socialist trade units engage in business without a permit. At the 4th Precinct, a check conducted on 94 stores has revealed that 25 of them are operating without a permit while of 191 private trading households subjected to the check, only 3 do not have a permit.

Commentary on 'Gold-Pegged Savings Accounts'
WA0507155988 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 May 88 p 1

[From the "Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth" column by Vu Linh]

For the past few days, the "Gold-Pegged Savings Account" windows at the municipal bank have been visited by crowds of concerned customers. Why? The bank had announced that it had temporarily suspended accepting gold-pegged savings accounts. Customers who had made cash deposits in such accounts could withdraw their savings when their account matured, but they would have to register in advance because the bank had no money. Some people have visited the bank many times, but still have not gotten their money back. Also, customers who had made their deposits in gold have not been allowed to withdraw their monthly interest, but were told to wait for the "accounts to be turned over to the Precious Metals Trade Company." Furthermore, the bank has not allowed any early withdrawals, except for special cases such as funerals and weddings, which must be strictly reviewed.

When the people were exhorted to put their money in such gold-pegged savings accounts, there was a lot of propaganda about the advantages and benefits. Now that the program has run into the red and is not profitable, the banks should publicize this fact just as widely, to inform the people. Actually, the depositors are not being treated honestly...some banks even imposed very reprehensible conditions before they would make any payment!

Once the people have been fooled, it will be very hard to motivate them again because their trust has been hurt.

We request that the Municipal Bank work exactly according to these slogans: "THE PEOPLE ARE THE ROOT" and "THE PEOPLE KNOW, THE PEOPLE DISCUSS, THE PEOPLE IMPLEMENT, AND THE PEOPLE INSPECT."

Nguyen Thanh Binh Attends Bank Ceremony
BK0207135988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] A ceremony was held in Hanoi on 28 June to inaugurate various commercial banks in the municipal area. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the municipal party committee, attended the ceremony.

The banking system of Hanoi includes the Municipal State Bank, No 10 Le Lai Street; the Municipal Industrial and Commercial Bank, same address, with 7 branches in four wards and Gia Lam District; the Agricultural Development Bank, Vinh Tuy, with 12 branches in various districts and cities and an exchange center in the municipality; the Municipal Foreign Trade Bank, No 31 Ngo Thi Nhan Street; and the Hanoi Investment and Construction Bank, No 4B Le Thanh Ton Street.

The system of savings funds will be merged into the Industrial and Commercial Bank and the Agricultural Development Bank. Meanwhile, the banking sector must actively provide guidance and assistance for all credit cooperatives to move forward to operate like village banks.

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JULY 6, 1988

